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89 PLANES DOWNED BY NAVY

Commander Homma Makes Triumphant Entry Into Manila

Army Units Advancing Northward Occupy Myitkyina

RAID CHIANG BASES

Domei

MANILA, May 9.—With the fall of Corregidor fortress and the entire islands of the Philippines under the command of the Japanese Army, Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippine Area, triumphantly entered the city of Manila at noon today amid the hearty welcome of the entire city.

With gigantic balloons waving the characters, "War Ends," or "Peace Returns to the Philippines," the Supreme Commander was met with wholehearted cheers from the citizens of Manila as well as Jorge Vargas, Chief Administrator of the Islands, and many other officials who greeted General Homma with Rising Sun flags along the road to his official residence.

MYITKYINA OCCUPIED WITHOUT BLOODSHED

Domei

NORTHERN BURMA FRONT, May 9.—The Japanese Units which had been advancing northward from Bhamo, at 7 a.m. yesterday penetrated into Myitkyina, terminus of the Burma Railway 110 kilometers north of Bhamo, immediately occupying the city without bloodshed. No enemy remnants were seen in the occupied city.

CENTRAL CHINA ENEMY BASES BLASTED

Domei

NANKING, May 9.—Braving unfavorable weather conditions, powerful formations of Japanese Army aircraft have been carrying out a series of bombing raids on enemy air bases in Hunan, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Fukien Provinces since May 4, it was announced at 3 p.m. today by the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

Showering bombs upon their objectives, the Japanese planes have completely destroyed these bases, the announcement added.

JAPANESE BOMB CHINA ENEMY BASES

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 9.—Japanese Air Forces yesterday carried out bombing raids on enemy air bases at Kian, in central Kiangsi Province, and Nancheng and Yushan, in eastern Kiangsi Province, according to a Chungking dispatch. Meanwhile, another formation of Japanese planes yesterday bombed Kienow, in central northern Fukien Province, the dispatch added.

WAINWRIGHT ORDERS U.S. FORCES TO SURRENDER

Domei

MANILA, May 9.—Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, commander-in-chief of the United States and Filipino forces who surrendered to Japanese with the occupation of Corregidor Island, yesterday ordered all remaining United States and Filipino forces and their respective commanders to surrender at once during a 40-minute radio talk from 11:40 p.m.

Wainwright Was First to Give Himself Up After Plea for Partial Surrender Failed

Following his failure in negotiations with Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippine Area, for partial surrender of the fortresses on Manila Bay instead of the wholesale surrender of the United States East Asia Forces, Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, the enemy commander, was the first one to give himself up to the Japanese troops from the fortified isle of Corregidor, according to reports from Tokyo Nichi Nichi correspondents from Corregidor Saturday.

In a historic interview held between the Japanese troops representatives including Lieutenant-General Homma and Lieutenant-General Wainwright and their staff officers, at a certain point of the Bataan Peninsula from 6 p.m. Wednesday, the correspondents reported, Lieutenant-General Wainwright proposed the surrender of the fortresses in Manila Bay including the fortified isle of Corregidor to Lieutenant-General Homma. His proposal was rejected on the spot by the Japanese commander, who demanded the wholesale surrender of the United States East Asia Forces.

Lieutenant - General Wainwright pleaded with the Japanese commander to approve his proposal, saying: "I lost my command from yesterday over the whole United States East Asia Forces. Accordingly, I am no longer in a position to order the American - Philippine combined troops in Mindanao Island to surrender."

The Japanese Commander, however, was adamant in his refusal.

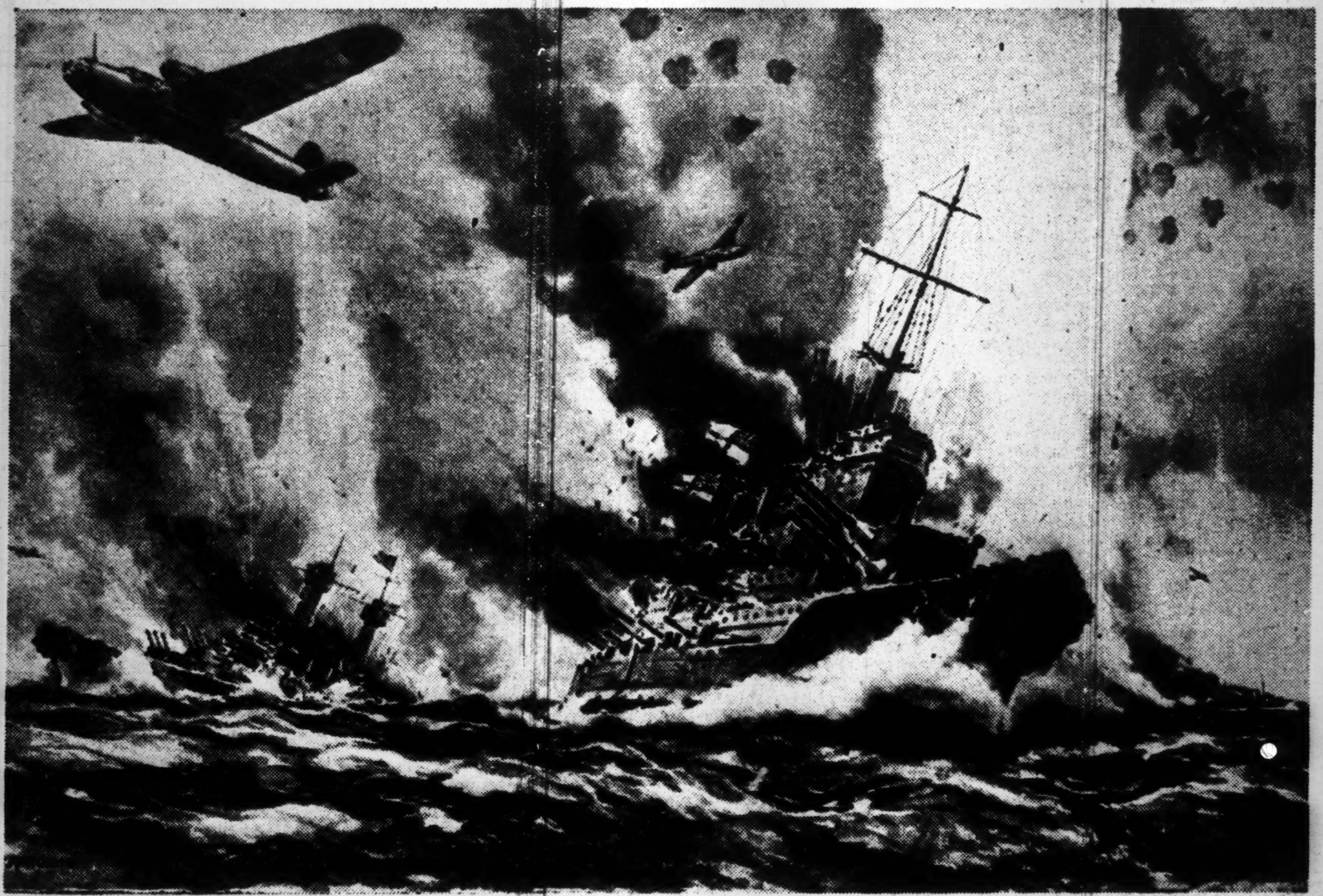
Lieutenant-General Wainwright's attitude was insincere, the correspondents said, because he had proposed the wholesale surrender of the entire United States East Asia Forces to a Japanese commander on the first battle line early Wednesday morning when he realized he could no longer resist the Japanese fierce attacks.

With the failure of his negotiation for partial surrender, Lieutenant-General Wainwright and his officers were sent back to the fortified isle of Corregidor. The Japanese lost no time to resume attacks against the island more fiercely than before.

The enemy troops, who lost their fighting spirit, surrendered in succession and Lieutenant-General Wainwright was the first one to give himself up to the Japanese troops that night from the fortified isle.

According to another Tokyo Nichi Nichi dispatch from Manila dated Friday, Lieutenant-General Wainwright arrived in Manila as a prisoner of war on Thursday, and from 11:10 p.m. he broadcast to the whole American and Philippine combined forces in the Philippines to the effect that he had lost command over them. In his broadcast, he stressed that remnant troops should surrender immediately from the standpoint of humanity, instructing them at the same time on the measures to be taken concerning their surrender.

Artist Depicts Brilliant Naval Victory in Coral Sea Battle



Deeply moved by the Imperial Headquarters announcement last Friday afternoon of the brilliant victory by Imperial Naval Units over the Anglo-American combined fleet in the battle of the Coral Sea, Ken Matsuzoye, famed painter, lost no time in putting his imagination of the great naval encounter in colors, and late that night donated his product to the Navy Ministry. At the left is the United States battleship of California type, 32,600 tons, which was sunk instantaneously, in the middle foreground is the British battleship of Warspite type, 30,600 tons, and at the extreme right is the British A-Class Cruiser of Canberra type, 10,000 tons, both of which were heavily damaged. Participating in the attack are Japanese naval planes. Photo censored by Navy Ministry.

ARMY SERVICE LAW TO APPLY IN CHOSEN

Cabinet Decides to Enforce Military Conscription From 1944

DESIRE LONG CHERISHED

254,000 Young Men From Peninsula Have Already Competed for Honor

The desire, long cherished by the people of Chosen, to share in the honor of defending the Japanese Empire, will be realized in 1944 if things turn out according to schedule.

The Board of Information announced on Saturday that at its regular meeting on Friday, the Cabinet had decided to apply the military conscription law to the people of Chosen and to rush preparations with the idea of effecting the decision in 1944.

The move of the Cabinet was in response to rapidly increasing sentiment among the people of Chosen in favor of sharing in the privilege of serving in the Army enjoyed by the people of the Japanese mainland.

There has year by year been a phenomenal increase in the number of Chosenese applicants for enrolment in the Army since the young men of Chosen were made eligible for active military service or first conscript reserve service in a Special Voluntary Military Enrolment System enacted by Imperial ordinance in 1938.

Many Seek Honor

The number of Chosenese young men who applied for voluntary service this year was more than 40 times as large as the number of such men that could be enroled. To be exact 254,000, Chosenese young of Chosenese applicants for enroling in the Army whereas a total of 6,000 volunteers was called for.

This was pointed out by observers as additional proof of the very real interest held by the people of Chosen in the War of Greater East Asia in which this nation is engaged.

Another consideration which pre-

(Continued on Page 2)

ENEMY CAMP IS PANIC STRICKEN BY DEFEAT IN CORAL SEA BATTLE

Attention of Whole World Now Focussed on Outcome of Clash in Which U.S. Has Suffered Irreparable Loss

The invincible Japanese Navy, after scoring gigantic and spectacular accomplishments at the outset of the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea, is still engaged in the battle of annihilation.

The attention of the whole world is focussed on the final outcome of the encounter for it bears equal, if not greater significance, to the annihilation of the American Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, and, moreover, because this is one of the major naval battles on the biggest scale fought since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

With the remnant enemy fleet virtually wiped out from the surface of the vast Pacific. Australia has been completely isolated from the outside and exposed to the gravest danger it has ever faced since the dawn of history.

What is the effect the overwhelming Japanese victory has caused in the Anglo-American camp? How do they view the epochal blitz-advance of the Imperial Forces into Yunnan?

In order to find out major repercussions abroad, the Yomiuri head office in Tokyo telephoned to its correspondent in Buenos Aires, during which the following conversation took place.

Tokyo: Has the news of the great achievement of the Imperial Navy in the Coral Sea reached you?

False Rumors Blasted

Buenos Aires: The news was broadcast over the radio this afternoon. (Afternoon on May 8, Buenos Aires Time). The evening papers also carried the news as announced by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters, word for word. I was particularly overjoyed with the official statement for it completely blasted the groundless rumors propagated by the American circles regarding the naval encounter. I have just returned from the Japanese Embassy where we drank a toast to the memorable occasion.

Tokyo: In the face of the Imperial Headquarters announcement, we cannot see how the Americans could twist matters round to make the encounter seem favorable. How did they do it?

Buenos Aires: That is the point. On May 7, the Washington announcement touched on an alleged American naval victory on May 4 off Australia, but even the United States, the biggest liar in the world, could not mention any facts or figures.

What greatly amuses us is that a statement issued by General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, broadcast from Melbourne immediately after the American announcement, failed to disclose the result of the naval encounter.

On the contrary, it contradicted the Washington communique, saying that the Japanese Navy had secured a strong base in the vicinity of New Britain and the Solomon Islands and is gradually intensifying its activities.

Excited by the sudden turn of events, the American Department of Navy issued another statement on May 8, but refused to reveal details, simply saying that the war is still being continued, and attempting at the same time to cover up the false report made public previously.

That is not all. As if to make greater clowns out of the American officials, John Curtin, the Australian Prime Minister, followed up with the following sarcastic remark:

Aussies Want Truth

"We heard the announcement issued in Washington quite clearly, but we do not expect that such favorable statements can be recited continuously. The war is still being waged and, consequently, we want to hear something which is more definite and concrete. The whole problem lies on the final outcome of the current naval encounter.

"The fate of Australia depends solely on the ultimate result of this gigantic naval battle but, to our regret, we are in no position to pre-

(Continued on Page 2)

AUSTRALIAN LEADER EXPRESSES ANXIETY

Lower House Told Big Allied Defeat Would Affect Anglo-U.S. Stand

COMMENTS ON SEA FIGHT

Axis Press Headlines Sensational Japanese Victory in Coral Sea Battle

Domei

LISBON, May 8.—Commenting on the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea, Prime Minister John Curtin, of Australia, declared in the House of Representatives today that the Anglo-American naval operations in the Southwestern Pacific would be affected greatly by the disastrous Allied defeat, according to a Canberra dispatch reaching here today.

In his speech, Prime Minister Curtin asked the entire people of Australia to have the grim determination to fulfill their duties for the defense of Australia in view of the outcome of the naval battle, the Canberra report revealed.

Battle in Progress

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 8.—The headquarters of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific under the command of General Douglas MacArthur this morning announced that a large-scale sea and air battle is in progress in the Pacific Ocean near the Solomon Islands, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here today.

Meanwhile, a Washington report received here today also said that the United States Navy Department has issued an announcement on the Battle of the Coral Sea, which stated that the battle still is in progress. The announcement failed to disclose any details of the battle, however.

Hail Coral Sea Victory

Domei

BERLIN, May 8.—News of the smashing Japanese Naval victory

(Continued on Page 2)

Enemy Cruiser Damaged By Airmen Diving Into Warship

DESTROYER IS SUNK

Further brilliant results scored by the Imperial Navy Forces in the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea off New Guinea, were revealed in an Imperial Headquarters communique issued at 4:30 p.m. on Saturday, wherein it was announced 89 enemy planes have been shot down so far. The communique adds that one enemy torpedo-destroyer was sunk and that severe damage was caused to an enemy cruiser of an unidentified type when a Japanese torpedo plane dove onto it in self-destruction tactics. Throughout this gigantic naval battle, the like of which has rarely been witnessed, the Japanese Forces lost only one small aircraft carrier. Thirty-one Japanese planes, the communique further says, have not yet returned. The communique reads:

"The Imperial Navy Forces carrying on their attacks in the Coral Sea area further caused great damage to a cruiser (the type of which is unidentified) by means of a bodily crash of a torpedo plane, and also sank a torpedo-destroyer. Meanwhile, in the aerial combats since May 7, the Japanese Forces have shot down 89 enemy planes. During these engagements, one small-sized aircraft carrier of our Forces sank and 31 of our planes have not yet returned.

"Note: The sunken small-sized aircraft carrier had been converted from an oil tanker."

REVIEW OF VICTORIES SINCE DECEMBER 8

The brilliant victories of the Imperial Navy since the outbreak of the war in the Pacific have added shining chapters to the annals of naval warfare which will be remembered by the nation for all time to come. The following is a list of the number of enemy warships sunk and destroyed since December 8 of last year:

Battle of Hawaii, December 8, 1941.	Sunk:	Battleships	5
		Cruisers	2
	Heavily damaged:	Battleship	3
		Aircraft carrier	1
		Light cruisers	2
		Destroyers	2
	Partly damaged:	Battleship	1
		Light cruisers	4
		(All United States warships)	
Battle off Malaya, December 10, 1941.	Sunk:	Battleships	2
		Destroyer	1
		(All British warships)	
Battle off Johnston Island, January 8, 1942.	Sunk:	Seaplane tender	1
		(United States warship)	
Battle off Hawaii, January 12, 1942.	Sunk:	Aircraft carrier	1
		(United States warship)	
Battle of Tarakan, January 13, 1942.	Sunk:	Special service vessel	1
		(Dutch warship)	
Battle off Endau, January 27, 1942.	Sunk:	Destroyer	1
	Lightly damaged:	Destroyer	1
		(British warships)	
Battle off Marshall Islands, February 1, 1942.	Partly damaged:	Heavy cruiser	1
Battle off Java, February 4, 1942.	Sunk:	Heavy cruiser (U.S.)	1
		Light cruisers (Dutch)	2
	Heavily damaged:	Light cruisers (Dutch)	2
Battle of Java Sea, February 5, 1942.	Sunk:	Destroyer (British)	1
Battle south of Singapore Island, February 10-14, 1942.	Sunk:	Light cruiser (British)	1
		Special cruiser (British)	1
		Submarine	1
		Minelayer	1
		Gunboats	2
	Lightly damaged:	Cruiser (Dutch)	1
		Destroyer	1
		Torpedo boat	1
Battle of Java and Sumatra Islands, February 18, 1942.	Sunk:	Special service vessel	1
	Heavily and lightly damaged:	Destroyers	5
Battle off Bali, February 20, 1942.	Sunk:	Destroyers (U.S. 2, Dutch 2.)	4
	Heavily damaged:	Cruisers	2
		Destroyer (Dutch)	1
Battle off New Guinea, February 21, 1942.	Sunk:	Aircraft carrier (U.S.)	1

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ALLIED NAVY DEFEAT CREATES CONFUSION

(Continued From Page 1)

dict a decisive outcome."

It was amidst such an atmosphere that the announcement disclosing the brilliant war results was issued by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters.

Tokyo: Please tell us the effect the unfavorable situation is having on the Americans and Britons.

Buenos Aires: In order to check the mounting sentiment of dissatisfaction among the public as a result of the series of defeats, the Anglo-Americans are trying feverishly to form the so-called second front in Europe, while simultaneously attempting to soothe public feeling by giving unwarranted prominence to the stab in the back at Madagascar, and the indiscriminate bombing of unoccupied territories in France. The effect of the terrible setback in the Coral Sea is indeed beyond description.

A state of mania is prevalent in the American munitions fields. Only last week, the American Navy had to apply force of arms to bring a civilian airplane manufacturing plant in Long Island under its control.

Such incidents have occurred four times already within a very short space of time, and each time the naval authorities claimed that they only tried to quell a walk-out. The reason given for using force this time in Long Island was that the producing capacity of the plant was insufficient.

Sabotage Rampant

According to the vernaculars in the United States, the action taken by the Department of Navy is the cynosure of public criticism, and that due to sabotage on the part of the laborers, the condition is fast taking on aggravating proportions. To mention one, a rather amusing incident, a worker stamped a German insignia on the tail of a plane instead of the American mark.

Sabotage is getting vicious in nature, particularly due to the dark outlook for the future of munitions production.

Tokyo: Please tell us your opinion of the strategic significance of the remarkable feat achieved by the Imperial Navy.

Buenos Aires: First of all, Australia, which was reduced to a stage of "Orphan in the Pacific" through the severance of communications with the United States, has been pushed further down to the depth of despair and can now be called a "Naked Orphan in the Pacific."

Though the Allied fleet was fairly strong as it consisted of battleships and aircrat carriers as the main force, courage and determination to attack the Japanese mainland was lacking from the very beginning. As a matter of fact, theirs was the rather conservative action of making one final effort to defend Australia by means of guerilla tactics.

Australian circles evidently knew this and had been anticipating grave consequences for no sooner had the result of the naval encounter been brought to light than they whined over the radio to the effect that there is a possibility that Japan, in any way or at any time, can now execute an invasion of Australia.

Far-Reaching Effects

Secondly, the debacle in the Coral Sea has far-reaching effects, materially and otherwise, in the European front where a major spring offensive of the German forces is forthcoming. The Allied camp is striving to hide the painful facts from the public, but as has been verified on previous occasions, the truth will come out sooner or later and the time will come when the Allies must admit the correctness of the announcement issued by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters. Then, what confidence the Allied public has in its Governments will be completely lost.

Tokyo: What is the reaction to the first major Japanese operation in the China front since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia?

Buenos Aires: The lightning advance of the Imperial Forces through Burma into Yunnan Province by way of Lashio was made known simultaneously with the result of the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea. No repercussions are available as yet, but the fact is frankly admitted.

What is being most feared by the Allies is the further effect of the Japanese slogan of emancipating the Asiatics from the Anglo-American claws and the sincerity with which Japan is undertaking this holy war. It is being openly said in some quarters that the miserable failure of the erstwhile Britain-India negotiations at New Delhi was the result of the Indians awakening to the sincere attitude of Japan.

The United States has started sending radio broadcasts to India both over long and short wave system, but as the old saying goes, "action speaks louder than words," and every attempt is ending in vain.

Until recently, America had been broadcasting that the Japanese advance would be checked when the Imperial Forces reached Burma, but with amazing speed they smashed through the enemy defense and penetrated the Burma-China frontier in prosecuting a gigantic operation.

America and Britain are deeply concerned over the might of the Japanese Forces which is fast inoculating into the minds of the one billion peoples in Asia the true intention of Japan to free them from century-long slavery to the Anglo-Saxons.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, May 10, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Yunnan Penetration

MIYAKO—Surmounting natural difficulties and prevailing pestilence in the interior of Burma, the Japanese Army Forces operating there have intercepted the so-called Burma Route and further crossed the Chinese border into Yunnan Province. From Lungling, which has been already occupied by the Japanese Forces, to Kunming is only 250 miles. Even if the Chiang troops offer resistance taking geographical advantage, it will not amount to much. The Chungking troops have no enthusiam to fight and it will be very likely that they will break up before the Japanese Forces start extensive operations.

Yunnan Province is known for its natural barrier of defense and, for this reason, Chiang and his men have been thinking that their enemy would not be able to invade the region. Once starting the action, however, the Japanese Forces have carried everything before them. It is natural that Chiang and his men are in a great consternation. That Chungking is now in a predicament is due to its reckless reliance upon the United States and Britain known for their irresponsibility. Chungking once believed that war materials smuggled into China's interior would be enough to make it go through a protracted warfare. This was the first cause of its failure. When Hongkong and Singapore were captured by the Japanese, Chungking still pinned its hope on the Burma Route. Now that this route has been intercepted, there is nothing else for Chungking to rely upon. Why doesn't Chungking surrender now?

Conscription System for Chosenese

CHUGAI—The enforcement of a conscription system for the Chosenese as from 1944 is indeed a highlight of the day for it indicates the crystallization of a unified governing policy for the Japanese mainland and the peninsula as a single body. The significance of the decision thus reached is particularly great since the Japanese Empire is currently undertaking a gigantic task of constructing a common prosperity bloc in Greater East Asia.

The Japanese policy for various southern regions, as clarified by Premier General Hideki Tojo is to respect the independence of any country which cooperates with Japan in attaining its ultimate goal. It was the understanding by the Chosenese of the true intentions of Japan that resulted in the enforcement of this system, and as such, the decision of the Japanese Government will give a considerable effect to countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The efforts of the Imperial Government in Japanizing the Chosenese slowly materialized and the number of peninsula inhabitants who desired to serve the Japanese Empire anually increased. In 1938, when a special volunteer system was introduced, an overwhelming number of Chosenese youth applied to serve in the Japanese Army, some of whom have been deified at the Yasukuni Shrine.

The enforcement of the conscription system is an open evidence that the Chosenese have reached a stage wherein they have the necessary qualification to perform the duty as a member of the Imperial Forces and consequently, is a matter for a deep congratulation.

Conscription System in Chosen

HOCHI—In accordance with the decision reached at the Cabinet meeting held Thursday, the military conscription system is to be enforced among our Chosenese brethren in the peninsula from 1944. Since 1938, the Special Voluntary Military Service System has been in force in Chosen but the institution of regular military conscription was a matter of time.

The number of Chosenese volunteers is increasing year after year. In the initial year of the enforcement of the system, volunteers numbered only 3,000, which, however, jumped to the figure of 250,000 in the 1942-43 year. This increase with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is undoubtedly a manifestation of Chosenese patriotism.

The behavior in the barracks of the Chosenese volunteers is worthy of commendation and compares favorably with results obtained by the Japanese youth. The institution of military conscription has been decided on to meet the patriotism manifested by our Chosenese brethren and also military requirements. In this sense the institution of the system is highly significant in the Japanese history of military conscription and the history of East Asia.

With the institution of the military conscription system in the Chosen, the Chosen people will be honored as Japanese subjects in the true sense of the words.

89 Planes Downed by Navy

(Continued From Page 1)

Battle of Timor Island, February 22, 1942.	Sunk:	Minelayer (Dutch)	1
Battle of Otori Island, (former Wake Island) February 24, 1942.	Heavily damaged:	Cruisers (U.S. Dutch)	2
		Destroyer (U.S.)	1
Battle off Surabaya and Batavia, February 27, March 1, 1942.	Sunk:	Heavy cruisers (U.S. 1. British 1)	2
		Light cruisers (Australian 2, Dutch 2)	4
		Destroyers	8
		Submarines	7
		Gunboat	1
		Minesweeper	1
Battle of Bali Island, February 27, 1942.	Heavily damaged:	Special aircraft carrier (U.S.)	1
Battle off Tjilatjap, south of Java, March 2-3, 1942.	Sunk:	Destroyer (British)	1
		Gunboat (U.S.)	1
Battle West of Australia, March 2, 1942.	Sunk:	Light cruiser (U.S.)	1
Battle of Java Sea, March 5, 1942.	Sunk:	Minesweeper (British)	1
Battle of Lonbok March 9, 1942.	Sunk:	Minesweeper (Dutch)	1
Battle off Colombo, April 5,	Sunk:	Heavy cruisers (British)	2
Battle off Trincomalee, April 9, 1942.	Sunk:	Aircraft carrier (British)	1
		Destroyer (British)	1
	Heavily damaged:	Light cruiser (British)	1
Battle of the Coral Sea, May 7-8, 1942.	Sunk:	Aircraft carriers (U.S.)	2
		Battleship (U.S.)	1
	Heavily damaged:	Cruiser (British)	1
		Battleship (British)	1

MINERS IN BRITISH ARMY BACK TO FACTORY PLANTS

To Release 10,000 From Service for Coal Production, Says Dalton

D.N.B.

AMSTERDAM, May 8.—In his speech before the House of Commons, Hugh Dalton, president of the Board and Trade and ex-minister of Economic Welfare, stated that some 6,000 mine workers, who had served with the armed forces would be sent back to the mines within a short time, while additional 4,000 workers would be released from military services and would be sent back to various industrial plants.

Regarding the criticism that it would be better to dismiss from the army a sufficient number of miners in order to be able to produce the required 10,000,000 tons of coal, Mr. Dalton declared that according to his information, some 30,000 men would be necessary for this purpose.

"These would constitute two complete divisions and for the dismissal of such a large number of men, a whole batallion of several crack regiments of the British Army would have to be dissolved," he said. "It is impossible, to deprive the British Army at this very moment of its best men only in order to avoid the rather unpleasant fuel rationing. Such an act would certainly not meet with Moscow's and Washington's approval."

ARMY SERVICE LAW TO APPLY IN CHOSEN

(Continued From Page 1)

sumably was in the mind of the Cabinet when it decided that two years hence all preparations should be complete for the application of the conscription law to Chosen was the exemplary behavior of many of the Chosenese young men who have been enlisted in the Army under the Special Voluntary Military Enrolment system.

Tani Praises Action

Commenting on the action of the Cabinet, President Masayuki Tani of the Board of Information said:

"The seething desire of our brethren in Chosen for the application of the military conscription system to Chosen has been more than sufficiently testified to by their repeated petitions to the Diet and by reports arriving from the battlefields.

"In 1938, by virtue of Imperial Ordinance No. 95 pertaining to a Special Voluntary Military Enrolment System the way was paved for the people of Chosen for military enlistment, and in fact a large number of these patriotic Chosenese are now most courageously attending to military duties on all fronts. Furthermore, ever since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities and of the War of Greater East Asia, the spirit of serving the cause of the nation behind the guns has been remarkably bolstered among our Chosenese brethren, and it is in consideration of these facts that the Government decided to enforce the military conscription system in Chosen."

General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Chosen, commenting on the decision of the Government to apply the conscription law to Chosen, expressed the belief that the sentiment of serving the national cause as nationals of Japan, with which the Chosenese peninsula is seething, was a major consideration influencing the Government's action.

"I am extremely pleased with the action of the Government in deciding to prepare for the enforcement of the military service law in Chosen in 1944," began General Minami.

"The Government's action offers the promise of a great development in the administration of the peninsula.

"Thirty three years have elapsed since Chosen and Japan were cemented in union. During the interval, those responsible for the administration of the peninsula exerted efforts to realize complete unity between the people of the peninsula and the people of the Japanese mainland. Thanks to their efforts great progress was made by the peninsula in industrial, cultural, educational, and other fields of endeavor.

Make Worthy Efforts

"The people of Chosen, for their part, came to understand the spirit of the policy followed by Japan in administering affairs of the peninsula. It must be noted that they made special efforts to be worthy of being nationals of Japan.

"The outbreak of the Manchurian Incident occasioned the awakening of the Chosenese to a marked degree as subjects of the Japanese Empire. The growing desire of the people of Chosen to witness the ideal of oneness between the Japanese mainland and the peninsula expressed itself in a clamor for the application of the military service law to the peninsula.

"Responding to the rising sentiment in the peninsula in favor of uniting themselves closely with the people of the Japanese mainland, the Government in 1938 effected a law permitting Chosenese young men to enlist in the Imperial Army. The voluntary military service system was a complete success.

"The number of Chosenese enlisted in the Army has been on the increase, as also the number of applicants for voluntary service. Many Chosenese young men are now in the Army, emulating their Japanese comrades in service to the State. Several Chosenese have died glorious deaths on the battlefield and have been enshrined in the Yasukuni Shrine.

Play Important Role

"Those Chosenese who have been discharged from the Army are playing a large role in the betterment of conditions in their native places. Burning has been the patriotic order of the people of the peninsula ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The people behind the guns in the peninsula are inspired by patriotism as never before, as witness the eagerness with which they make themselves helpful to the State, by contributing to war funds and donating war materials to the fighting services.

"No small portion of the Chosenese public has for some time been desiring the enforcement of conscription in the peninsula, which would provide an opportunity for its people to lay down their lives for the Japanese Empire. I have no doubt that the Government has arrived at the conclusion that the Chosenese have reached a stage where they can perform the supreme duty of serving in the Imperial Army."

Applicants Increase

The success of the voluntary military service system in Chosen is attested to by the steady increase in the number of applicants for voluntary service.

More than 3,000 Chosenese young men applied for voluntary service in 1938, the year when the voluntary service law was enforced in the peninsula. The year 1939 saw about 11,000 applicants. The number increased at a bound to 84,000. Last year 144,000 Chosenese applied for enlistment in the Army.

A large number of Chosenese volunteers have rendered distinguished services in the China Affair and the current War of Greater East Asia. Several of them have received the Order of the Golden Kite.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATES FUEL RATIONING

STOCKHOLM, May 9.—Experiencing an urgent need for some solution in the fuel shortage problem in Great Britain, the British House of Commons was finally compelled to consider seriously the Government's repeated requests for some system of rationing domestic fuel. President of the Board of Trade, Hugh Dalton, pointed out that Britain's coal shortage would experience an even greater pressure this coming winter through ever-expanding war efforts.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE ADMITS GERMAN NAVY FORMIDABLE

LISBON, May 9.—Admitting the superiority of the German navy, the American magazine, Time, conceded that not only was Germany able to carry out violent submarine campaigns, but, having its submarines in all corners of the Atlantic and even off the coast of America, had compelled the United States and Great Britain to scatter their naval forces, weakening their naval potentialities, it was reported here today.

ENGLAND WORRIED OVER LACK OF RAIN

BERNE, May 9.—Severe lack of rainfall which has threatened an already acute shortage in foodstuff, in Great Britain this season, has caused British farmers extreme worry and agitation. Experiencing the driest season in years, the fields and pastures have suffered incalculable damage, the announcement added.

Australian Leader Expresses Anxiety

(Continued From Page 1)

over the combined British and American fleet in the Coral Sea, southeast of New Guinea, was welcomed yesterday morning throughout Germany, where special announcement was preceded by the playing of the Japanese National Anthem and the Fleet March.

The series of Japanese victories on the Burma front and the fall of Corregidor island, which have been capped by the latest Japanese Naval victory in the Coral Sea, have strongly stirred the German spirit, especially now when the German spring offensive on the Soviet front is expected to get under way.

Meanwhile, observers here declared that the Japanese Naval victories again have exposed the impotence of the British and American fleets before the eyes of the whole world.

These observers predicted that this latest Japanese victory will have far-reaching repercussions on neutral Powers.

All German papers this evening reported under banner captions the announcement of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters concerning the Battle of Coral Sea.

The Deutsche Allgemine Zeitung, which devoted more than half of its front and second pages to the news of Japan's sensational naval victory, commented that as the command of the Southwestern Pacific had already been secured by the Japanese Navy following a series of earlier sea battles, the enemy had concentrated their fleet in the New Zealand area, but the Japanese Navy again gained great war results not inferior to those in the past months.

The paper added that it is quite interesting to note that Anglo-American authorities have been silent concerning their defeat.

Meantime, the Der Angriff declared that since the Battle of Hawaii, the Anglo-American side had suffered a series of heavy losses, greater than can be imagined, but the new loss is also very great.

The Berliner Boersen-Zeitung asserted that owing to the brilliant war results gained this time by the Japanese Navy, the remaining units of the American fleet have lost all room for operations.

Italian Press Praises

Domei

ROME, May 8.—The Italian press unanimously welcomed the smashing Japanese victories over the combined Anglo-American fleet in the Coral Sea Battle with the Stefani News Agency commenting that "the present sea battle has shown the admirable fighting strength of the Japanese Navy and the sheer impotence of the United States and British navies.

"The United States fleet has now been completely destroyed. And President Roosevelt, more than anyone else, should be held responsible for the series of complete Allied defeats, because he himself has forced the nation to choose a path of useless warfare," the news agency declared.

President Wang Calls on Premier Chang of Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, May 9.—President Wang Ching-wei at 10:40 a.m. today called on Premier General Chang Ching-hui at the State Council, where they toasted the smashing Japanese victories in the War of Greater East Asia. President Wang then attended the luncheon party given in his honor by Premier Chang at the Yamato Hotel. In the afternoon, President Wang and his suite were present at the grand welcome party held under the auspices of the Concordia Society.

P.I. GOVERNORS MEET

Two-Day Meeting Will Be Held in Manila

Domei

MANILA, May 9.—The first conference of Governors and Mayors in the Philippines under Japanese occupation will be held here for two days, May 18 and 19.

During the two-day meeting, it is understood that the central authorities will explain their administrative policy.

Matters to be discussed at the conference will include the peace preservation, general civil affairs and the food problem, it is learned.

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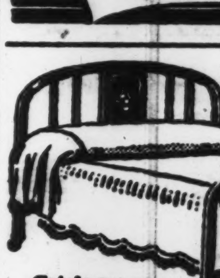

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GIANT RUBBER CONTROL ASSOCIATION UNDER WAY

50 Members Dispatched to Shonanto to Study Plantation Rehabilitation

Domei

SHONANTO, May 9.—The Malaya Rubber Control Association has dispatched 50 members of its personnel to Shonanto as an initial contingent entrusted with the task of rehabilitating destroyed rubber plantation facilities, which will through its numerous experts examine and prepare for developing plantations in the Southern Regions.

With half of the world's rubber supplying area in Sumatra and Malaya, as its exclusive domain, the Rubber Control Association will handle all problems relative to the gathering and producing of rubber in Malaya and Sumatra, including the urgent question of the moment of food supply for plantation workers.

Having its main offices in Shonanto and branches within the South Seas Cultivation Association offices, the new Malaya Rubber Control Association incorporates nearly all the members of the large firms formerly engaged in rubber production.

U.S. TO CALL UP WOMEN

Senate Approves Bill to Draft Them For Industries

Domei

LISBON, May 8.—The United States Senate has unanimously approved a bill regarding the calling up of women between 21 and 45 years for employment in non-war industries, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here today.

The bill is expected to be passed by the Lower House, it is understood.

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2. Beethoven: Sonate Op. 111
3. Debussy: 3 Images
4. Faure: 7 eme Nocturne Op. 74
2 Impromptus Op. 102/ Op. 34
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FIGHTING SPIRIT WINS BATTLES FOR JAPAN

Warriors Hold No Regard for Life or Death as Seen in Hawaii Attack

Japan is victorious in her wars because of the valiant spirit of her warriors who hold no regard for life or death in fulfilling their duties. The following memoirs of a first class aviation warrant officer who took part in the attack upon Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, relates this spirit clearly. The memoirs, which have been made public by Commander Furuhashi through the May issue of the King, a popular Japanese monthly magazine, follow:

On a certain day of a certain month, upon completion of our training, we boarded an aircraft carrier. We were immediately spoken to by the captain who said: "You have done well in your intensive training. Because of your efforts, you have made rapid progress. I am happy to think that you are now able to act according to the nation's expectations.

"Your strenuous efforts have made this ship the most capable of the whole Japanese fleet, and consequently of the whole world.

"The situation has become very tense. The day is near for us to give all our service to our nation. We all entered the Navy to be prepared for that day. It is for that day that men and officers have been trained for all these years. In closing, I ask you to take the greatest care of yourselves."

The day finally came for us to leave Japan. By the great preparations for action, we were aware that war had come at last, but none of us were informed as to our destination.

All Assemble on Deck

The captain assembled everyone aboard and spoke to us again:

"After ten years of hard struggle against fortune subsequent to the Sino-Japanese War, our nation entered into the Russo-Japanese War. The situation today is similar to that time.

"For 20 years America and England have oppressed Japan with the Washington Convention, the Nine Power Treaty, and by other such cunning means. Particularly, since the China Affair, these two countries have taken every means to prevent our country from fulfilling its purposes. Then after England's entrance into the European War, America led the Allies to an ABCD encirclement of our country and to an economic pressure against Japan.

"Japan's patience has been tried to the limit. A war between Japan and America was inevitable. Those who stand against Japan, the country of Justice, must be destroyed.

"At this time we must do our utmost to bring peace and prosperity to our country.

"I ask you to do your respective duties and fight to the last drop of blood. If one life is not enough, fight on to even your seventh life and serve your country by destroying her enemies."

The entire crew was moved by these words of the captain and resolved again to fulfill their duties even at the cost of their lives.

Our troop lined on the deck, and led by the command of the captain, we worshipped the Ise Grand Shrines, praying for the successful outcome of the war. Then, worshipping the Imperial Palace, we vowed our loyalty.

War Tactics Explained

On a certain day we were informed for the first time by the captain of the air force concerning the tactics of the war. We then learned that we were to attack Hawaii.

Our surprise and joy upon hearing this! We felt our whole beings become tense. The Imperial Navy was finally to see action. The time had come for her to crush her proud, insolent enemy.

I could not suppress the joy of having been born a man to be able to hold this honorable responsibility. I was filled with an unspeakable emotion.

"I firmly believe that your spirits and your skill will bring success to these tactics. I ask every one of you to fulfill his duties to your last." With these words, the captain ended his address. The strong resolution to serve his country was expressed in every one's face.

Then, led by the captain, we sang patriotic songs at the tops of our voices.

Our spirits were aroused more than ever. The trust and faith of the whole nation had been put in us. . . this very thought made us feel the greatness of our duty and the extreme honor bestowed upon us.

On a certain day of a certain month, our ship changed its course in a certain direction and sped on toward Hawaii. Dark clouds covered the sky. The wind and rain was terrific. The raging sea was the very picture of the anger of the Japanese nation whose patience had finally been exhausted. Our ship, firm as it was, shook violently in the surging waves.

A Gift From Providence

However, this bad weather was a gift from Providence to us who were trying to venture into the enemy's den. It was because of this bad weather that we were unnoticed even after our entrance into the enemy's sphere of patrol.

We were now all ready for the glorious attack, for the great attack that would decide the fate of our Empire. Ever since we left port, I had been praying before the talisman of the God Hachiman placed on the seat of my plane. "I do not care what happens to me. Please let my bombs hit their marks."

I was worried above all that my aim would not be perfect from the lack of practise since our boarding the ship. Believing that it might help me in some ways, I got into my plane everyday.

To get the actual feeling, I put on my aviator's uniform, my speaking trumpet, and practised just as I would while flying. This may sound foolish, but I was really earnest about it. Besides this I did everything that could be done on the ship. I did not neglect even the least important of matters. When the time came I would do my best and the rest could only be left to Providence.

Banzai for His Majesty

After dinner on December 7, we gathered in the aviators' room, where the captain led us in three Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor. The greatness of our responsibility of plunging into enemy grounds with the whole nation and the whole Imperial Army at the back of us became more impressed in our minds. Then, after praying for the morrow's success, we went to bed quietly, and in a while fell into peaceful slumber.

We slept soundly and on the morning of December 8, until reveille was sounded for the flyers. The others were already on their respective duties, having arisen 30 minutes before us.

After washing our faces, we had our breakfast which consisted of rice mixed with red beans which was served to us out of the kindness of the intendant to celebrate this great day. We then prepared ourselves for action.

Everyone was dressed in his best. Even the underwear was changed, for none wanted to disgrace the name of an Imperial warrior should his corpse be left lying on enemy ground.

We were all ready in our flying uniforms, pistols strapped to our sides. No one carried a parachutes for we were all resolved to self-destroy our planes should the worst happen.

I looked around at my comrades who were about to set out on their first campaign. They were all calm and did not show the least excitement. Even faint traces of smiles could be seen on their faces. I felt very much reassured.

The mechanics were up from early in the morning inspecting the engines with the greatest care, for should anything happen to the planes that were to make the glorious attack, they would feel themselves unpardonable. I felt thankful when I heard again the whirring of the motors.

Prays for Success

I unconsciously moved toward the shrine of the ship that was placed on the bow. I prayed fervently, "I will fight to the best of my ability. Please lend me your power and make my bombs hit the enemy ships."

As I was leaving the shrine, I met the captain, who smilingly said to me, "Did you sleep well last night?" I answered, "Yes sir, I slept well."

I went up the flying deck, and getting into my plane, I inspected the laying apparatus again. Seeing that all was well at the seat, I examined the bomb loading. I tested the rudder. All was well. Praying to my plane to do its best for me, I then went to see that all the planes in my company were in perfect order. Then, after receiving information from the weather observatory, I rested quietly on the sofa of the flyers' waiting room.

The carrier was pitching and rocking violently.

The hour for the fliers' line-up approached. We waited for the command on the flying deck. The pale moon cast its light faintly from the starboard, and the rough surface of the water glittered beautifully in silver and gold.

The members of the flying crew formed in line at the bridge of the ship. A report was made from the squadron commander to the commander and then to the captain of the ship that all was in order.

Ready to Take Off

"You have done all that needs to be done. You have nothing to worry, for your skill has been perfected The rest can only be left to Providence. I firmly believe in your success. Fight, fight all you can. I shall be waiting for your return."

Our spirits aroused by these words of the captain, we jumped into our planes.

The engines began to roar. Our pilot, who was an assistant divisional officer, made a final inspection of the driving apparatus. Second Class Warrant Office X, our telegraph operator, reported from the rear seat that he was ready for departure.

Having seen that the laying appartus was in order, I reported to the assistant divisional officer, and subsequently, the condition of our plane was reported to the commander who was to direct our departure and landing.

We only had to wait for the command to leave. "I'm praying that you hit your mark," Warrant Officer X encouraged me through the signalling tube.

The command was given.

Squadron X at the head left first with triumphant whirl of propellors. The commander's plane left next. Then came our turn. Our plane sped over the deck. The crew of the ship waved their hats and gave us a hearty send-off from the side-pocket of the deck. Pledging to ourselves that we would fight up to their expections, we waved back. The planes soon maneuvered into formation and sped on toward Hawaii.

Gallant squadron! Has an air battle ever been fought on a greater scale than this in the history of mankind? The great honor of being born a Japanese and of joining this unparalleled squadron that was now on its way to the stronghold of Pearl Harbor! Tears of gratitude ran down my cheeks.

The huge red ball that was the sun began to rise in the horizon, enveloping the sky, the ocean, and our planes in its splendor. A more beautiful sight could not have been seen.

Fly Above Clouds

Flying to an altitude of so many meters, we went above the clouds We flew on and on in the sea of clouds. Nothing could be seen below us. I hoped that the Hawaiian sky would be in our favor.

The Commander-in-Chief gave the order for the surprise attack.

It was to give this death blow to the Pacific fleet of the American Navy that we had struggled through all those hardships and had come over all these miles.

How eagerly we had waited to hear those words of the Commander-in-Chief. An unspeakable emotion gripped me.

The island of Oahu was covered with dense clouds. As we detoured to our right over a certain part of the island, the command was given to near the enemy and launch an attack.

The torpedo-attack squadron increased its speed and lowering its altitude, flew into the harbor. The bomber squadron and the fighting squadron followed this. It was a tense moment.

Attack Is Successful

The surprise attack was a success. However, if our bombs should miss their marks, all would be in vain. When I thought of this, I felt the greatness of my responsibility. The fate of my country depended on this single action. Should this chance be lost, even death could not atone for the failure. All those years of continuous training were for this single attack.

However, over-tension now would mean failure. I closed my eyes, placed my hands on my lower abdomen, and breathed deeply. I felt myself becoming calmer.

I opened my eyes to see how the enemy was faring. Water spouts as high as 300 meters were shooting up from the sea. Another shot out, then another. The torpedo had hit the bow of an enemy battleship.

Simultaneously, black smoke puffed out from the western end of the airport on Ford Island, and in a moment the port was in flames. Then Barber's Point came into view Angry flames arose one after the other from the planes that were lined in the airfield there. The fighting squadron had begun its big clean-up.

The head company of the horizontal bombing corps also went into its bombing course.

Our turn had almost arrived. We went into the bombing course. The sound of gun fire came to my ears. The enemy was faster in returning fire than I had expected. However, the bullets went wild. This must have upset the enemy.

I was even calmer now than during practice. There still being quite a distance to my target, I could not make it out. In a while my mark became more distinct. I sighted them! Two enemy battleships were lying side by side. Good! All was well.

I'd smash them in one blow! I began to take aim. More shells burst near our planes.

The bomb dropped by the head company scored a direct hit on an enemy battleship. Red flames shot up, and in the next moment, black smoke belched forth from the ship. The mark that I had been aiming at became indistinct from this smoke. Nevertheless I kept on aiming. However, just as I was about to drop the bomb, my target was hidden completely by the smoke. Moreover, the air current was bad.

Being unsure of my aim, I decided to do it over again. I informed the pilot of my intention, who, after responding to me by raising his hand slightly, turned the plane to the left and flew back.

We could hear the bullets striking our wings.

After a big turn, we went into the bombing course again. I looked down once more to see if all was well, for the altitude had been changed slightly. I took out my laying apparatus and looked through it. The object of my aim was still wrapped up in smoke. The only thing I could do now was to guess at its position through the objects that were near it. I took aim carefully. Then the smoke became thinner, and my target became more distinct than ever.

I was sure of myself now. The sound of the bursting shells no longer came to my ears. There was only the object of my aim and nothing else. My whole being was centered on that one object.

I became very sure of my aim, and communicating my state of mind to the pilot, asked him to keep the plane at that level. Before I asked him, he knew what I wanted. Our hearts were so closely united that we worked as one.

Although the air current was not very favorable, the assistant divisional officer piloted the plane straight to the target with remarkable accuracy. A tense moment followed.

Now or never!

Once again I fixed my aim and pulled the release lever with all my might. The heavy shell fell. I looked through the observation hole at the bottom of the plane and saw a black object hurtling straight down into space. I became even surer of my aim.

I quickly focussed my camera and took a picture of the target before it was hit. The bomb became smaller and in another moment, it sank into the battleships. Then a terrific explosion. Red flames burst out.

A hit! A hit! The bomb had exploded between the two ships that were lying side by side.

"Two ships hit!" I yelled out to the pilot.

"Two? Good!" The calm voice of the pilot came back to me. I quickly took a picture of the burning ships.

As we turned left and started to return, the pilot told me that someone was signalling from the first plane. I looked and saw the assistant divisional officer and the telegraph operator of the plane looking at me joyously.

"Congratulations." They signalled to me. I was so happy, I felt tears running down my cheeks. God had helped me. I closed my eyes and gave a prayer of thanks.

Lowering our altitude we increased speed and headed for home, I looked back at the harbor. All the battleships were in flames, and the black smoke that enveloped the surrounding rose heavily toward the sky.

Insolent America, now you have seen the power of the Imperial Navy of Justice, and the strength of the Naval Air Force of Japan. Even while saying this, I could not but feel a tinge of pity for the miserably defeated enemy.

We waited for the other planes at a designated place and flew triumphantly together toward the carrier that was waiting for our return.

Comfort Kits and Money Can Now Be Sent To Japanese Nationals Interned Abroad

Thanks to the efforts made by the Japan Red Cross Society, a means has now become available for sending comfort kits and money to the Japanese interned in England, the United States, Canada, Central and South American countries and other parts of the world, reports Domei Saturday.

With approval having been granted by the authorities concerned to the society's plan, comfort kits will be sent by the society to the Japanese internees in England, the United States, Canada and Central and South American countries, while for those interned in British India and Australia, to which countries there are no means left to send kits, money will be remitted instead.

Those who wish to send comfort kits or money are requested to note the following items when applying to the society:

1. Those who will be given an opportunity shall be limited to relatives and acquaintances of Japanese internees.

2. The selection articles to made up the comfort kits shall be left to the Japan Red Cross Society.

3. Closing dates for application: May 25 (England, the United States, Canada, Central and South American countries; June 30 (British India, Australia).

4. Addressee: The Japan Red Cross Society headquarters, No. 5, Shiba Park.

5. Comfort kits and money addressed to specified individuals shall not be handled.

In this connection, it is recalled that since the establishment of the War Prisoner Relief Committee on January 24, the Red Cross Society exerted itself to conduct an investigation on the welfare of Japanese internees and has so far given 200 answers against some 1,000 applications.

BIG INCREASE NOTED IN REICH MIGRATION

Over 750,000 Settlers Make Homeward Trek From Near European Countries

Almost 750,000 people of German blood living in neighboring countries have returned to the German Reich during the last few years, indicating that the present war has not interrupted the migration of the settlers.

According to the German journal, Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, this policy of reuniting the German people and doing away with the scattered colonies here and there in eastern and southeastern Europe has been adopted since 1939 and has so far proved very successful.

Movement Is Significant

Owing to the outbreak of the second World War, the paper pointed out that the general public has not heard so much about it as in the years 1939 and 1940. At that time, it stated that the arrival of the Germans from Wolhynia, Galicia and the Narew district as well as the return of those from Bessarabia, Buchenland and Dobrudsha, the latter traveling all the way up the Danube, were of highest interest to the rest of the world.

"The return of these German settlers," it adds, involves a large amount of organization, while methods of transport must be considered and land placed at their disposal. Today one can't just walk in, cut down some trees, build a hut and say: "this is mine", as one might have done in 375 A.D."

In consolidating the plan, the Reich Commissioner for the consolidation of German race consciousness, Heinrich Himmler, has entrusted the financial and economic management of this scheme to the German Transmigration Trust Ltd. This trust has recently published a very instructive economical report in which the work and preparations necessary for the practical realization of this great program have been clearly laid down.

According to this report, nearly one-third of the total number of German settlers, that is about 250,000, had not been able to take with them anything of their property. To these, the Reich will make respective compensations, if possible equal to what they possessed in their former place of residence. The appraisal of property left behind is naturally a very difficult task, as property in this connection may mean household utensils, cash securities and bonds or landed property.

Trust Advances Money

As the settlers in most cases could bring with them only a part of their movable property, such as agricultural implements and light furniture, the German Transmigration Trust must advance the necessary money for equipment and at the same time insure that the settlers will actually get what they need.

It is most difficult to make a just restitution of landed property as the "old property" can often be appraised theoretically only, that is, according to statements made by the proprietor himself and by his neighbors. Expert appraisers will then fix the value of the property in question.

Gives Fair Dealing

The trust has made it a principle to procure the settler a property of at least the same value. Often however, the value of the new property is higher than that of the old. In that case the settler gives his note of hand for the difference, which he can pay off in convenient rates.

The following table gives a list of the Germans, who returned from 1939 to 1941 from various places at Germany's borders:

From the Baltic countries	130.000
From the South Tyrol	220.000
From Wolhynia and the Narew district	164.000
From Bessarabia and North Buchenwald	137.000
From the Laibach Province	16.000
From the Dobrudsha and South Buchenwald	77.000
From France	6.000
From Bulgaria and Serbia	1.400
Total	751.400

For migration expenses, nearly 82,000,000 reichmarks have so far been spent on compensations to returned German settlers. At present, it is hard to say what the total expense of this transfer of property will amount to when the German reunion has been completed, but in any case, it will run into billions.

Most of the returned settlers have already earned a living, partly as managers of establishments, which will be handed over to them in due time.

SHONAN SCHOOLS REOPEN

English Abolished—Japanese to Be Taught Instead

C.P.S.

HONGKONG, May 2.—Following the completion of training of a teaching staff under the auspices of the Office of the Governor-General, 20 primary schools here resumed classes as from yesterday.

The class hours of the schools have been revised. The teaching of the English language has been abolished, and instead the Japanese language is being taught four hours a week.

The class hours have been revised for the purpose of developing the Greater East Asiatic spirit among the school children.

NATIVE LIFE ON ISLE IS VIVIDLY RELATED

Amboina, in Moluccas, Has Important Port With Good Anchorage

A description of Amboina Island, one of the Moluccas, which was occupied by the Japanese Forces on January 1, is given by Shigesuke Mamiya, a member of the Naval Press Corps. His article follows:

"Amboina Island is located a short distance south of Ceram Island, one of the Molucca Islands. It is some 10,000 kilometers from Japan Proper and is directly on the equator. Amboina Bay is about 20 miles long and from two to seven miles broad and has a good anchorage with a depth of from 20 to 45 fathoms. Amboina constitutes a port of call for the ships sailing to and from the Dutch East Indies, New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand. It can accommodate a 10,000-ton class ship.

"Amboina, the capital of the island, is clean, neat and regularly built, with straight and wide streets. Papaw, mangosteen, cocoa and sago-palm, banana, paulownia and other tropical trees and fruits beautifully decorate the city. The population is about 30,000.

"In front of the wharf, stands an old castle gate. Many memorandas are inscribed on the gate, one of which reads 'October 7, 1606.' Rusty guns are placed on the gun-platform atop the castle wall. There is also an observation post on the wall.

"The castle, named Victoria Castle, must have long dominated the natives living on this island. The military barracks of the Dutch Army are found in this citadel. They are white-washed and pleasant to see. The landing corps of the Japanese Navy occupy them now.

"The natives walk bare-footed everywhere, and are said to be most fierce among the Indonesians inhabiting the Dutch East Indies. In reality they look fiercer than the natives of the Celebes.

Women of Island

"Women carry loads upon their heads. They wear red or dark-brown sarongs. They are as black as the men and smell of coconut oil. It is said that they are not loved unless they smell of coconut oil.

"Amboina is characteristic in that it has many children. One woman is said to have 10 children on the average. Pregnant women are met everywhere. They do not look at all out of place. The children greet us with raised hands with 'Ohayo' at any time of the day, even in the evening.

"I met a boy on the street. He said he was called Salin, and that he could speak a little Japanese. To my question if he was an Indonesian, he answered, 'My father's father was a Japanese.' He seemed to have a weak constitution, being very thin and tall. He looked more like a Japanese than an Indonesian, for his eye-brows were darker and his eyes clearer than those of the average Indonesian. I felt as if I were walking with a pure Japanese boy.

"Whenever I went out for a stroll, Salin would appear from nowhere to follow me. Sometimes he rode a bicycle. He was not very popular at my lodging as he was covetous. But I thought we must not reproach him for such a trivial defect. The Japanese blood runs through his veins, and so we must love him

"A typhoon that lasts for a short time occurs every day here. As a violent wind begins to bend the slender tropical trees, and the sky darkens the rain comes down in torrents. The temperature drops alarmingly and often we have to put on another shirt.

King of Fruits

"A fruit vendor calls every morning. He has a slight knowledge of Japanese, English and Dutch. At first he insisted on a high price but as we became intimate he reduced the price. The dorian is indeed worthy of the name of the king of fruits. I should like to offer the people in the homeland this fruit. However, the 'novice' will at first be nauseated by the nasty smell of Dorian.

"The mangosteen, which is called the queen of fruits, suits all tastes. Every morning I waited for the fruit-seller to come.

"I was told that the majority of the natives are Christians. But as far as I observed, it seems that the Mohammedans exceed the Christians. There are three or four Mosques in the city. The Mohammedans are easily distinguishable as they wear black Turkish caps.

"Two Mohammedan man-servants are assigned to our lodging. They are laborious and faithful. I thought they were very young as they looked so boyish but, in reality, they are married men. They come at 7 a.m. and work till noon. From noon till 2 p.m., they take a nap at their homes, and return to work at 2 in the afternoon. Then they work till 7 in the evening. They always wear clean clothes. The daily wage is 40 sen each.

"A Dutch woman, carrying her 3-year-old child and followed by a maid-servant, came to the Headquarters of the Landing Corps. They had fled into the mountains before the occupation of the island by the Japanese.

"The authorities of the Landing Corps questioned her as to her means and gave them bread. The mother wept as she saw her child eat the bread.

"All the stately houses in Amboina belong to the Dutch. They are richly furnished and some of them have swimming pools and tennis-courts."

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14th Concert of Kosei Bunka
Sat., May 16, Matinee: 1 p.m. Evening: 5:30 p.m.
Kyoritu Kodo (Sponsored by Kokusai Bunka Gakuin)
PROGRAM
VIOLIN: Willy Frey
PIANO: Motonari Iguchi
Schubert: Fantasie C-dur Op. 157
VIOLIN SOLO: Willy Frey
a) Smetana: Aus der Heimat
b) Chopin-Wilhelmj: Notturno Op. 27 No. 2
c) Bazzini: La Ronde des Lutins Op. 25
PIANO SOLO: Motonari Iguchi
a) Liszt: Liebestraum No. 3
b) Liszt: Hungarisch Rhapsodie No. 2
TALKIE: "Walzer Krieg"
Admission: ¥0.90 (Incl. tax)
Advance Booking at Play Guide

PROGRAM
1. BEETHOVEN:
Sonata A flat major, Op. 110
2. SCHUMANN:
Fantasiestucke Op. 12
3. GLAZUNOFF:
Sonata B flat minor, Op. 74.
4. CHOPIN:
Barcarolla
4 Mazurkas
Scherzo C sharp minor

PIANO RECITAL
Thursday, May 14th, at 6:30 p.m.
HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL
Admission: ¥3.50, ¥2.80, ¥1.40 (incl. Tax)
Booking at Play Guide
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RECOMMENDED RECORDINGS
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JW 236/239 TWENTY-FOUR PRELUDES (Chopin)
JD 6025/6027 PATHETIQUE SONATA (Beethoven)
JW 275/276 APPASIONATA SONATA (Beethoven)
Piano Solos by Leonid Kreutzer
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SUMO TOURNAMENT STARTS AT RYOGOKU

Bouts for 15 Days Expected To Draw Record Crowds—Sport of Old Origin

The Kokugikan amphitheater in Ryogoku this morning became the setting of spectacular Sumo bouts with the stars of the annual 15-day summer tournament.

As in the past the tournament is expected to draw record crowds throughout its duration, during which time, the East and West camps, captained by Futabayama and Akinoumi, respectively, will battle for honors and team points.

More than ever, the Japanese people under the current wartime situation have been returning to the Spartan mode of living; and Sumo, as Japan's national sport which calls for intense spiritual as well as physical training, will draw the interest of the entire nation.

Of Ancient Origin

Sumo is of very ancient origin, the first bout on record taking place as early as 23 B.C. It appears to have been a regular function at the Imperial Court, the experts in the art being summoned to Kyoto, then the capital, every year from all parts of the country and made to wrestle for a prize.

One of the unique facts of this ancient art is that the office of umpire or "Gyoji" was made hereditary in the two families of Shiga and Yoshida, the latter being represented even to this day. The formal authority of naming the Grand Champion or Yokozuna is held by the umpire.

Sumo also received great encouragement and protection from the warrior classes, especially during the period of the Tokugawa Shoguns. Ieyasu, the first Shogun, honored an exhibition of the sport with his presence and his example was followed by his successors, so that wrestling bouts became important social functions.

Daimyo Kept Wrestlers

In feudal times each daimyo kept his own band of wrestlers, who vied with one another in upholding the reputation of the daimiate; but with the abolition of feudalism the wrestlers were thrown upon their own resources. For a time the sport decayed; but it was revived about 1883 and encouraged by the presence of the Emperor at a series of bouts held at the Shiba Detached Palace in Tokyo. The wrestling rink in Kyoto, however, never recovered from the blow administered to it by the removal of the capital to Tokyo.

Up to recent years there were two main groups of professional wrestlers, the Tokyo and the Osaka bands. The latter, however, seldom rose to the level attained by the former, and in 1927 the two groups were amalgamated and it was decided to hold half-yearly matches both in Tokyo and Osaka.

Wrestlers are broadly graded into two groups, the Maku-no-uchi ("Within the curtain") and the Maku-shita ("Outside the curtain"). The Maku-no-uchi group consists of the three champion wrestlers, called the San-yaku (Three services), Ozeki, Sekiwaki and Komusubi, and he who attains the position of Ozeki may be further distinguished by being promoted to Yokozuna or "Champion of champions," the highest position attainable in the ring.

The Yokozuna alone is entitled to wear round his waist the coveted straw belt. Between this select body and the Maku-shita or junior wrestlers comes a body of about twenty called the Maegashira.

Today wrestling matches last for 15 days and are held twice a year in January and May. Before the construction of the Kokugikan in Tokyo in 1909, the contests used to be held in the open, inclement weather often prolonging the tournament to great lengths. The Kokugikan provides accomodation for 12,000 spectators.

Work of Artists

The ring is the work of artists who take great care in its construction for the tournament. It is sanded and raised somewhat above the level of the lowest seats. It originally consisted of two circles, each formed by 16 rice bales, one bale being removed from the opposite side of each circle to mark the place of entry. Under modern arrangement only the inner circle remains, the outer circle having become a square.

The bales forming the ring are supposed to represent the signs of the zodiac and the 12 months. Pails of water are placed on the eastern and western sides for the use of the wrestlers, who on entering the arena wash their hands and rinse their mouths with the water.

In professional sumo, the issue is decided by one encounter, and today there is imposed a time limit of seven minutes for the wrestlers to rush at each other on their own initiative. The wrestlers have traditional rules for their guidance, the most important referring to the manner in which they may defeat an opponent. There are 48 falls allowed, namely 12 throws, 12 lifts, 12 twists, and 12 back-throws.

Perform Ceremony

When the match is over, the contestants stand on the east and west side of the ring and perform a ceremony, each saluting the other as a token of courtesy as he did before the bout. The etiquette is very important, because the bout is of religious significance, being an offering to the dieties instead of a mere matter of gaining victory.

The ring is a sacred place. It is the holy precinct of a religious festival. The real significance of Sumo lies in the fact that the antagonists exert themselves to the utmost in this sacred ring, putting forth all their mental and physical resources into play, almost with the enthusiasm and ardor of men who are on a crusade for some noble object. The greatest feature and significance of Japanese wrestling is the harmonious blending of the profound religious sense of courtesy with the whole-hearted struggle, contestants mobilizing all their mental and physical resources.

Between the bouts a spectacular show is given called the Dohyoiri, or "ring-entry." This consists of a clapping of hands and stamping of feet. Beautiful aprons made of costly fabrics are worn by the wrestlers of the occasion.

When the right moment comes, or the time limit expires, the two wrestlers go to it swiftly and spring upon the other for the battle. Once they become thus engaged in the actual contest, each must see to it that no part of his feet touches the ground throughout the bout, for the slightest touch of the ground, or even the scratch of sand in the ring with the tip of the finger means defeat. Another sign of defeat is that of stepping out of the ring. A wrestler will be judged as defeated should his toe or heel slip out of the ring, for even the fraction of an inch. And it is of course defeat for him to touch the ground outside the ring with any part of his body. From this consideration, Sumo is the most exacting form of wrestling in the world.

When the wrestlers are called out, the umpire enters the ring with a fan-shaped and elegantly embellished article known as gunbai-utiwa, or "war-fan," to control the match, give a decision and announce his verdict to the winner and spectators.

In Japan, the wrestler never says "Lets wrestle" or "Lets compete in wrestling". He always says: "Lets take wrestling." The manner of challenging anyone for wrestling is called tekoi, or "asking for hands." The custom of sikiri, or crouching in the ring with the fisted hands on the ground for a "get-set", has developed from the custom of lowering the hands.

Awarded Prizes

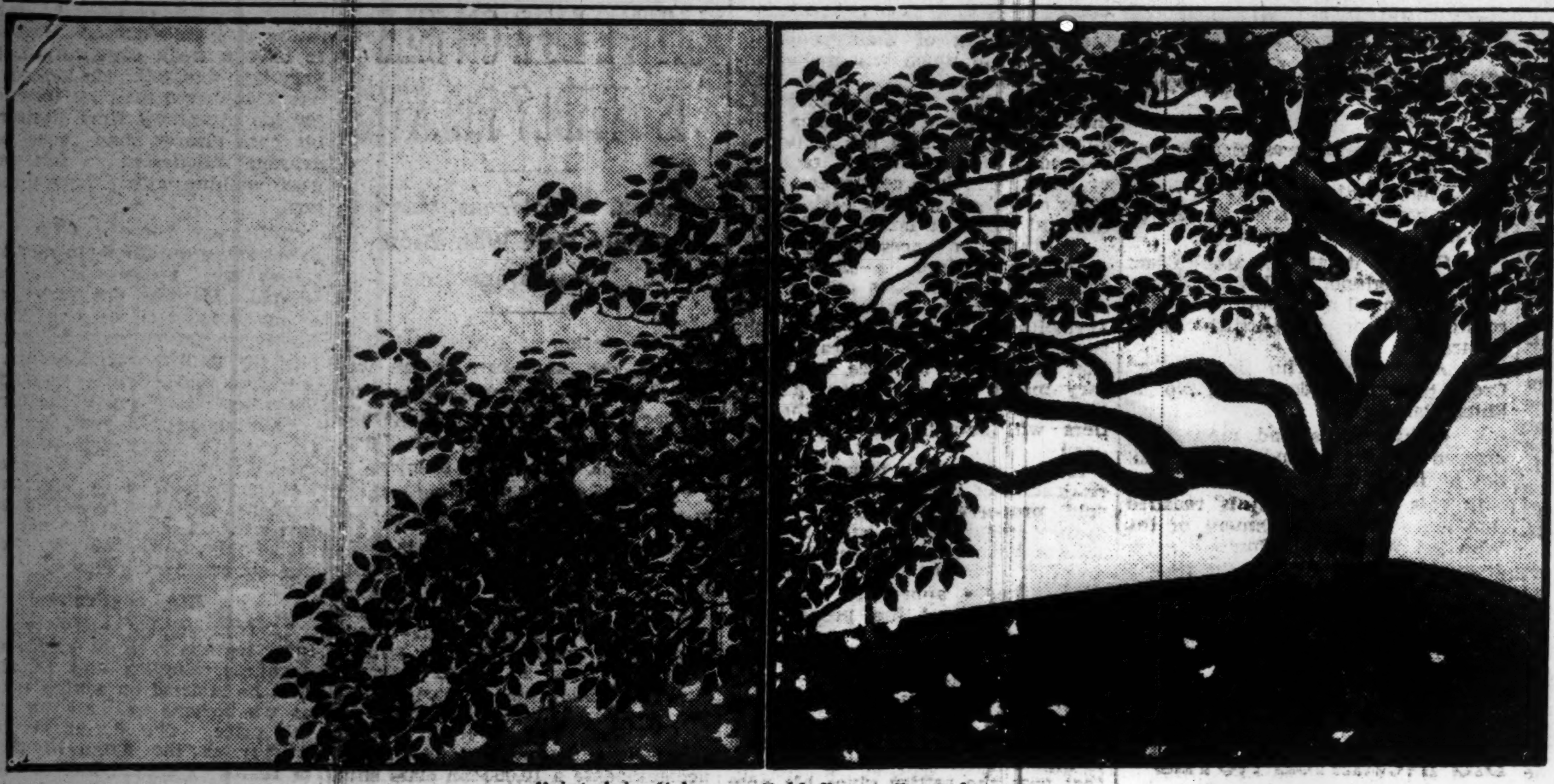
On the last day of the tournament, the three champion wrestlers of the victorious side, that is the side which has scored the largest number of points, are awarded prizes by the umpire, the prizes consisting of a bow for the Ozeki, a bow-string for the Sekiwake, and a fan for the Komusubi, in accordance with historical precedents.

The hour which brings about the greatest excitement is late afternoon, when champions and near champions enter the ring for their matches.

The leading wrestlers for this summer tournament as announced by the Sumo Association follows:

East	WEST
Yokozuna: Futabayama	Ozeki: Akinoumi
Ozeki: Mayedayama	Sekiwake: Dewaminato
Sekiwake: Tamanoumi	Komusubi: Toyoshima
Komusubi: Saganohana	Haridashi-Ozeki: Terukuni
Haridashi-Yokozuna: Haguroyama	Haridashi-Sekiwake: Kasagiyama
Haridashi-Sekiwake: Nayoroiwa	

CAMELLIA TREE— By Gyoshu Hayami (1892-1935)



Painted in Color on Gold Paper Ground
Owned by Baron Kishichiro Okura

An old camellia tree is painted at the right end of the picture, on a hill sloping from right to left. Just above the root the tree splits into several branches which intertwine with one another. A few flowered branches stretch leftward along the slope. Some petals have fallen to the ground. The background is covered with gold sand in striking contrast to the yellowish-green of the mound, the black of the trunk and the amber-green of the leaves, heightening the decorative effect. It is said that the famous camellia tree in the Tsubakidera Temple in Kyoto induced the artist to paint this pair of two-fold screens, but depending upon sketches, he has presented a subjective representation with respect to composition and coloring.

Gyoshu Hayami was a member of the Institute of Japanese Art. He made experiments in modern Japanese painting by adopting western technique and seemed to promise a future greatness—but died prematurely. (Courtesy of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai.)

Literary Criticism of 11th Century Japan

Authoress of Tale of Genji Expounds Theory of Her Own in 'Book Of Glow-Worm'

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

"The Genji Monogatari" by Murasaki Shikibu is an outstanding masterpiece in the whole range of world's literature judged by any standard. And we shall have occasion to appraise it from many angles in these columns. Today we shall confine ourselves to the question of literary criticism.

"The Genji Monogatari" was written more than 900 years ago. The exact year of publication is unknown; presumably it was begun about 1005 when Lady Murasaki was in the middle twenties and completed in the second decade of the century. From the entries in "Sarashina Diary" we learn that the Genji's fame had reached a far Eastern province by 1020, and how in 1022 the authoress of the Diary then aged 14, was completely carried away by this romance. It is certain, therefore, that the book was published no later than 1020.

Latin Used in Europe

These years correspond to the regin of Heinrich II in Germany when the polite language, both official and literary, was Latin, as represented by the Ruodlieb (c. 1030), and there was no vernacular literature to speak of. As the eleventh century moved on, the influence of the Church grew weaker, and the secular spirit began creeping into literature which had up to then been the sole monopoly of the monks. The Spielleute or wandering singers were just then beginning to revive the romances of the early German heroes.

In France, the Trouveres and Troubadours were in the process of forming the idea of the Chansons de Geste. Tradition has it that Taillerfer, a jongleur in the army of William the Conqueror, sang the Chanson de Roland in the battle of Hastings. In England, although there had been some worthy literature in Anglo-Saxon, its tradition had all but discontinued, and even after the Norman Conquest all writings were in Latin well into the thirteenth century.

It is in itself remarkable that as early as the 1010's the greatest single piece of literature in Japanese history was produced by a woman. It must not be presumed, however, that the "Tale of Genji" appeared like a comet, unpreceded and unaccompanied by other stars. A brilliant star indeed it was; but there were other stars in the galaxy of the same tradition. It was heralded by a goodly number of monogatari (romances), soshi (diaries and essays), histories (such as "Kojiki" and "Nihon Shoki") and at least one great anthology, the "Manyoshu."

Comparable to any of the world's titans of literature, she was not an innovator of a new literary tradition. She was heir to a worthy tradition, and she merely upheld it. She was born in an age of aristocratic literature when the romance and the diary were the order of the day. She wrote, therefore, a romance and a diary, depicting life at the court.

Nurtured in the long tradition of native literature, she took firm root in it, throve upon it, embellishing and perpetuating it. Though later critics have attributed to her superlative merits—and well does she deserve them all—her genius was characteristically Japanese, and her superiority is not in kind but in degree. Hers was not an isolated glory: she merely relayed the torch of a literary tradition. But in the relaying, she held it high, higher than anyone before her or after.

What, then, is the tradition in question? Let us turn to Murasaki Shikibu herself for an interpretation. In the "Book of the Glow-Worm," Prince Genji, the hero of the romance, gives his idea of fiction in the following words:

Theory of Her Own

"I have a theory of my own about what this art of the novel is, and how it came into being. To begin with, it does not simply consist in the author's telling a story about the adventures of some other person. On the contrary, it happens because the story-teller's own experience of men and things, whether for good or ill—not only what he has passed through himself, but even events which he has only witnessed or been told of—has moved him to an emotion so passionate that he can no longer keep it shut up in his heart. Again and again something in his own life or in that around him will seem to the writer so important that he cannot bear to let it pass into oblivion. There must never come a time, he feels, when men do not know about it. That is my view of how this art arose.

"Clearly then, it is no part of the story-teller's craft to describe only what is good or beautiful. Sometimes, of course, virtue will be his theme, and he may then make such play with it as he will. But he is just as likely to have been struck by numerous examples of vice and folly in the world around him, and about them he has exactly the same feelings as about the pre-eminently good deeds which he encounters: they are important and must all be garnered in. Thus anything whatsoever may become the subject of a novel, provided only that it happens in this mundane life and not in some fairyland beyond our human ken. . . .

"Some people have taken exception on moral grounds to an art in which the perfect and imperfect are set side by side. But even in the discourses which Buddha in his bounty allowed to be recorded, certain passages contain what the learned call Upaya or Adapted Truth—a fact that has led some superficial persons to doubt whether a doctrine so inconsistent with itself could possibly command our credence. Even in the scriptures of the Great Vehicle there are, I confess, many such instances.

"We may indeed go so far as to say that there is an actual mixture of Truth and Error. But the purpose of these holy writings, namely the compassing of our Salvation, remains always the same. So too, I think, may it be said that the art of fiction must not lose our allegiance because, in the pursuit of the main purpose to which I have alluded above, it sets virtue by the side of vice, or mingles wisdom with folly.

Novel Must Have Aim

"Viewed in this light the novel is seen to be not, as is usually supposed, a mixture of useful truth with idle invention, but something which at every stage and in every part has a definite and serious purpose."

In modern terminology, this would be equivalent to saying that there are two schools of fiction-writing: the romantic and the realistic. The latter, though necessarily reflecting the ugliness as well as the beauty of human affairs, is more desirable (more suited to Japanese psychology) than the former which presents a prejudiced relief of only the pleasant aspects of life.

Here is not a formulated exposition of literary principles, nor a systematic body of abstract rules. Nevertheless, it is a sound piece of literary criticism, though not of course comparable to Aristotle's Poetics or Horace's Ars Poetica in the depth of philosophical reasoning. And it was not meant to be such. Through the casual remarks of Prince Genji, the authoress gives unequivocal expression to her own theory of fiction, 300 years before Dante, 400 years before Chaucer, 450 years before Villon; a theory which in spirit is surprisingly analogous to the Humanist criticism of modern Europe. The main difference is that whereas the Humanist had established authority to revolt against, Lady Murasaki had merely to vindicate in words an accepted practice.

It is well-high incredible that such a literary theory was conceived centuries before similar ideas were formulated in Europe. The important thing however, is not that it was conceived so early, but that it had applied and has ever since applied to Japanese literature throughout its long history. In other words, Prince Genji's observation was a conscious restatement of the main current of Japanese literary philosophy that has continued down to the modern times.

An earlier instance of the same realistic spirit can be found in "Kojiki" (712), the earliest history of Japan. While "Nihon Shoki," simultaneously compiled, was a moralized history modelled upon the Chinese classic history-books, "Kojiki" is a faithful record of what had been orally transmitted without any attempt at revision on moral grounds. It marks a contrast with "Nihon Shoki" in which the compilers made obvious attempts at distorting historical facts to suit the moral conceptions of Confucianism.

Acceptance of reality and the natural impulses and behaviors of men and women has thus been the instinctive criterion of good literature since the earliest times. Even in "Manyoshu", the earliest anthology, this leaning is clearly discernible. In view of such background, it is no wonder that the "Genji Monogatari" has proved a supreme example of realistic literature; Lady Murasaki's predecessors and her contemporaries all wrote more or less in the same vein. What is decidedly remarkable is that she was aware of, and gave concrete expression to, this basic literary tendency and justified it in preference to other types of literature that have purposes other than purely literary.

NANKING GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST HANDICRAFTS

Rules and Regulations to Aid Development Will Remain Unchanged

C.P.S.

NANKING, May 2.—Rules and regulations governing aid to be extended to small-scale industries and handicrafts by the Ministry of Industry shall remain the same as those promulgated prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

The Ministry of Industry recently made a thorough study of the existing rules and regulations and found that their revision is not necessary as they are said to be adaptable to existing conditions for the purpose of assisting the development of small-scale industries and handicrafts.

Detail procedure governing the extension of such aid may be drawn up from time to time whenever found necessary.

The rules and regulations have been forwarded by the Ministry to the Executive Yuan for approval.

SOLUTION

Solution to Last Week's Crossword Puzzle

B	A	R	T	E	R	■	A	D	V	E	R	B
A	L	O	H	A	■	■	■	A	E	R	I	E
G	■	B	E	S	T	■	R	I	G	A	■	N
U	N	■	R	E	A	L	I	S	E	■	E	D
I	D	E	M	■	R	A	P	■	T	I	M	E
O	■	F	O	N	T	■	E	L	A	N	■	R
■	■	■	D	A	■	■	■	O	R	■	■	■
A	■	O	Y	E	S	■	S	W	I	G	■	J
L	I	E	N	■	O	A	K	■	A	R	E	O
A	S	■	A	R	A	B	I	A	N	■	A	H
R	■	A	M	A	R	■	S	L	I	M	■	O
M	A	G	I	C	■	■	■	O	S	I	E	R
S	P	E	C	K	S	■	R	E	M	O	T	E

Solution of Last Teaser. One Way Is: BOAT, BOLT, BOLL, BOIL, BAIL, SAIL.

(The crossword puzzle series by Sax will be discontinued temporarily.)

FULL HOUSES ENJOY CONCERTS AT HIBIYA

Performances by Nippon Orchestra Prove Highly Entertaining

Good attendance has marked all the concerts given in Tokyo since the beginning of May, customarily the busiest month for concert activities. An event of outstanding interest was the 236th subscription concert by the Nippon Symphony Orchestra, held under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The concert was the first given by this orchestra since its recent reorganization under the joint auspices of the Government Information Board and the Japan Broadcasting Corporation and its rechristening from "New Symphony Orchestra" to "Nippon Symphony Orchestra." Interest in the program was centered in the first performance in this country of "Don Quijote," Opus 55, by Richard Strauss, the veteran German master and undoubtedly the greatest contemporary musician.

Rare Number Presented

Among all of Richard Strauss' symphonic poems, this Opus 35, titled by the composer as "Fantastic Variations on a Theme of a Chivalrous Character," is probably the one least frequently heard on the international concert stage, and Japanese music lovers are grateful to the Nippon Symphony for the opportunity of getting acquainted with this interesting work. The German composer's peculiar genius for the form of the symphonic poem and for the musical depiction of characters and moods through the medium of a highly differentiated and greatly enlarged symphonic orchestra are well represented in this significant opus.

Well Conducted

The great technical difficulties involved in a performance of the Don Quijote variations were altogether well handled by the Nippon Symphony players, and the young conductor's capability in directing so complicated a score was most respectable. With the cooperation of Professor Roman Dukson of the Tokyo Academy of Music playing the cello solo part, into which Richard Strauss has mainly put the musical characterization of the tragic hero Don Quijote, an altogether successful performance was achieved.

Another number of interest on the Nippon Symphony's first program was "Pacific 231," a musical depiction of an express locomotive, by Arthur Honegger, contemporary Swiss composer of modernistic French leanings. This work, composed in 1923, created quite a sensation in international musical circles at that time, being a very clever and realistic musical transcription of the rattling and blasting noise of a steam engine pulling away at full speed. It seemed that in this type of modernistic music, the conductor Kazuo Yamada was in his element, putting a lot of enthusiasm into his interpretation.

Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 for strings only, and E. N. von Reznicek's spirited "Dona Diana" Overture rounded off the program, which was attended by capacity audiences on both nights despite the heavy rain.

Full Houses Enjoy

Full houses were also drawn to the Hibiya Hall for two presentations of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony (Choral) given last Saturday, afternoon and night, by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt. While the afternoon performance had been reserved for students of secondary schools of Tokyo and environments and was given as the 12th periodical Symphony Appreciation Concert for Young People sponsored by the Young People's Symphony Appreciation Society, the evening rendition was held as the second program in the orchestra's Beethoven Cycle of four concerts.

The difficult vocal solo quartet in the last movement of the symphony written to Schiller's "Ode an die Freude" was composed of Miss Kayoko Izaki, soprano; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, and Keikichi Yatabe, baritone. The large Kunitachi Music School chorus assisted in the performances.

Japan's Western opera movement received an injection of new blood as the Shinsei Music Drama Association offered its first performance at the Nihon Seinenkan, last Tuesday evening, also before a large audience. Four young singers, Miss Kiyoko Otani, soprano; Miss Sakie Shibayama, alto; Shingo Iwai, tenor, and Kikuichi Ochi, baritone, were heard in operatic solo and duo selections in the first part of the program and presented a scenical performance of parts of Act I from Verdi's "Rigoletto," as the piece de resistance concluding their initial program. Madam Nobuko Hara, a pioneer of the opera movement in Japan, from the time of its first experiments at the old Imperial Theater, assisted the young group with her rich experience.

FISH SHORTAGE IN ENGLAND

D.N.B.

GENEVA, May 8.—Housewives in Britain have recently complained bitterly about an increasing shortage of fish, according to a report of the Evening Standard.

This shortage, however, was not due to bad fishing results, the paper emphasized, but to the fact that the fishermen had not enough wooden boxes in which they could send the fishes. From this, it was observed the wood supply had dwindled in England.

U.S. PUTS PRESSURE ON SOUTH AMERICA

U.S. Power Diplomacy Aims to Reduce States to Status Of Vassals

In an effort to maintain its leading position in the American Continents, and at the same time to herd the American Republics into its fold, the United States is resorting to coercion in the blackest form. Only by placing them on the torture rack of power diplomacy can Washington realize its aims, and that is exactly what its policy has been and will continue to be in the future until each nation in that sphere has been reduced to the status of a vassal state. Thus runs an article in the Berliner Boersen Zeitung, which in substance is as follows:

Washington tries to bring the American republics under her thumb to receive direct or indirect contributions from them under the cloak of the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

In view of the coming conference of the 21 American republics in Washington drawn up under the Inter-American Defense Committee, the fundamental question is raised, whether the entire Western Hemisphere is threatened at the same time, thus necessitating a common defense organization, or whether it is really a ruse employed by the Roosevelt Government to further the inclusion of both Americas under the sphere of Washington's power diplomacy.

Submitted Like Slaves

From the Atlantic as well as the Pacific only the United States and Canada are seriously involved in war with the Axis. The other nations of the Western Hemisphere, who have declared war on the Axis in slave-like submission to Washington's demands, or who have broken off their relations with the Axis Powers due to their economic or political dependency, have by this step demonstrated nothing but their relationship to the United States of America.

They have not lined up against the Axis motivated by their inner conviction, but because they have been swept into the whirlpool of North American foreign policy and no longer act according to their own free will.

In this position it sounds arrogant, grotesque and provoking if the American Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox at the opening of the defense committee meeting attempts to pretend that there exists a defense solidarity of the Western Hemisphere in the name of the Monroe Doctrine, which since its creation constituted nothing but the symbol of Washington's desire to maintain her leading despotic position in the combined North and South America.

The common danger threatening the Americas, upon which Knox bases his solidarity thesis, in reality doesn't exist at all as nobody wants anything from the South American nations or intends to endanger them, provided of course, that no aggressive move is undertaken on their part.

In reality the congregation of the 21 republics in Washington constitutes a mixture of largely different and in themselves contradicting interests, and it will be practically impossible to find a common denominator for them. The only thing which keeps them together, and which has induced the various countries to dispatch their representatives, is the fear that they might miss an opportunity to demonstrate their opinion or to establish new connections.

Cast Eyes to North

As none of these nations possess a sufficient armament industry, they of course cast their eyes to the North, in the hope that from there, their problems will be solved.

Frank Knox has in fact muffled these hopes at the very beginning in his opening speech, by declaring that the United States would eventually deliver as much war material as possible to the American nations. "As much" Knox said, "as circumstances will permit."

As it is, circumstances permit hardly any deliveries of war material to the South and Central American vassal States for whatever supplies are at all permitted to leave the United States of America, will first go to Britain and the Soviet Union.

In fact, the quantity of war material is by far less than what has been promised to Britain and the Soviet Union and is still less than what is actually needed by these nations.

An improvement in the defense of the Western Hemisphere, which had been proclaimed to be the aim of this conference, in reality constitutes nothing but the desire of the United States to obtain as many military, naval and air bases as possible all over the Americas at the least possible cost to the United States itself.

All this is done in the name of Monroe and Bolivar, who were cited by the American politicians with an ease of which one is only capable, if, behind well-sounding words, one intends to hide concrete purposes and desires.

Radio Program

Sunday

—Morning—

6.30	"The Japanese Sword," by Junji Homma; Poem Recital.
7:00	Time; News; Orchestra "Orchestra Concerto in G Minor, No. 6" (Handel).
8:00	"Home Garden," by Kiyozo Nishi.
8:30	"Records of Victories" (Phonofilm 21st Edition); Tokyo Symphony Orchestra: "Poet and Peasant, Overtue" (Suppe); Kinno Suzu Children Society Chorus.

—Afternoon—

12:30	Kaiyo Wind Music Band.
1:00	Noh Play.
2:00	South Seas Music; Narration, "Reports from Amboina Island," by Announcer Uyeda.
3:30	Tokyo "Big Six" University Baseball League Matches Relayed From Meiji Shrine Ground. Sumo Tournament Relayed from Kokugikan Bowl, Ryogoku.

—Evening—

6:00	Children's Hour; News; Tokyo Children Chorus.
7:30	The Week's War Situation.
9:00	News; Welfare Music Program: Harmonica solo, by Takayuki Makino; Tokyo Broadcasting Chamber Music Band; Piano solo, by Hitoshi Uyeda; Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra.
10:00	Time; Today's War Situations News.

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Help Wanted

WANTED Chinese cook and house amah or house boy with good references, wanted by German family in Omori. Apply Box 157, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

JAPANESE lady, college graduate, seeks position—teaching Japanese or typewriting—after 5 p.m., in Tokyo or Yokohama. Box 156, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK. Chinese man, skilled in French, German cuisine, etc., speaks English. Apply Box 159, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN house, five rooms, high situation in Koishikawa-ku, fully furnished, with garage, large garden, rent ¥125. Apply Box 158, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Business Opportunity

EXPORT Jisseki (export record): If you want to sell or buy export Jisseki, please ask us as we have sellers or buyers and act as go-between. Write for confidential interview to Kurasawa Co., 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Instruction Wanted

EXCHANGE lessons wanted by Japanese with Malayan, Japanese for Malayan using English. Box 153, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

TWO damask table cloths with two-dozen napkins for twelve people, brand new. Also two pairs of sheets for double bed. Apply Box 160, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayada, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3584.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

DENZABURO Kato, M. D., physician. English and German spoken. Hours: From 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Office open everyday, except Sundays and holidays, at Naguta Hospital, No. 2, Surugadai 4-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, East of Nichoral Church. Telephone Kanda 25-0430, 3625. Private telephone: Akasaka 48-5046.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata, Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

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RESERVE BANK WINS OVER CHUNGKING FAPI

British, U.S. Freezing Act Reduced Influence of Old Notes

CONFIDENCE IN NEW REGIME

New Financial Setup Completely In Control of Money Market

The four-year monetary warfare between the Federal Reserve Bank of China notes and old fapi has ended in a victory for the former as a result of the collapse of the Chungking influence in North China following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, according to the International Economic Weekly of the Domei Tsushinsha.

It was on March 10, 1938, that the Federal Reserve Bank of China was established as an issuing bank of the erstwhile Provisional Government of China with the mission to sweep away old fapi from North China. Although the British Concession authorities in Tientsin had resorted to all possible measures to aid the Chungking legal tender and disturb the circulation of the new bank notes, the freezing act of American and British assets enforced last summer paralyzed the activities of these two countries in North China and consequently severely reduced the influence of old fapi. Simultaneously with Japan's war declaration late last year, American, British and Chungking banks were placed under the management of the Imperial Forces and as a result of this the Federal Reserve Bank has gained a glorious victory in the monetary conflict with Chungking banks.

Federal Bank Notes Increase

Reflecting mounting confidence of the Chinese people in the new regime, the circulation of Federal Reserve Bank notes continued to increase, as shown in the following table:

June 30, 1938	¥59,463,000
Dec. 31, 1938	161,962,000
June 30, 1939	264,159,000
Dec. 31, 1939	458,042,000
June 30, 1940	599,124,000
Dec. 31, 1940	715,032,000
June 30, 1941	690,775,000
Dec. 31, 1941	966,457,000
Mar. 31, 1942	913,429,000

The increasing tendency of the bank notes was also stimulated by the release of war expenses and industrial development funds, increase of Japanese residents, and the remittance from Chinese laborers in Manchoukuo. For the purpose of preventing this upward curve from causing vicious inflation, the Political Affairs Committee of North China last year restricted the number of emigrants, strengthened the capital control measures and adjusted the prices of imports and exports. In cooperation with this endeavor, the Manchoukuo Government took the step to restrict the remittance for North China by Chinese laborers in that country.

Bank in Control

Noteworthy is the fact that the circulation of the Federal Reserve Bank of China notes began to show a seasonal phenomena early last year. Economic experts interpret the tendency as clearly showing the fact that the bank is now completely fulfilling its function as the central bank of North China and its control over the money market in that part of China has been increasingly powerful.

With the object of improving the banking situation in provincial districts, the Federal Reserve Bank placed under its control the Bank of Hopei Province and the Chi-Tung Bank soon after its inauguration. As additional subsidiary agencies, the Tafu Bank was set up in Tsingtao in August, 1939, the Luhsin Bank in Tsinan the next month, the Honan Commercial Bank in Kaifen in August, 1940, the Shansi Commercial Bank in Taiyuan in July last year and the Shantung Agricultural Bank in Tsinan in March this year. The capital of these subsidiary banks and the investment of the mother bank in them are as follows: (In ¥1,000.)

	Capital	Investm't of Federal Reserve Bank
Bank of Hopei Province	3,000	...
Chi-tung Bank	5,000	...
Tafu Bank	3,000	1,500
Luhsin Bank	3,000	1,500
Honan Commercial Bank	1,000	500
Shansi Commercial Bank	3,000	1,500
Shantung Agricultural Bank	10,000	5,000

Sweden Unaffected by Ban

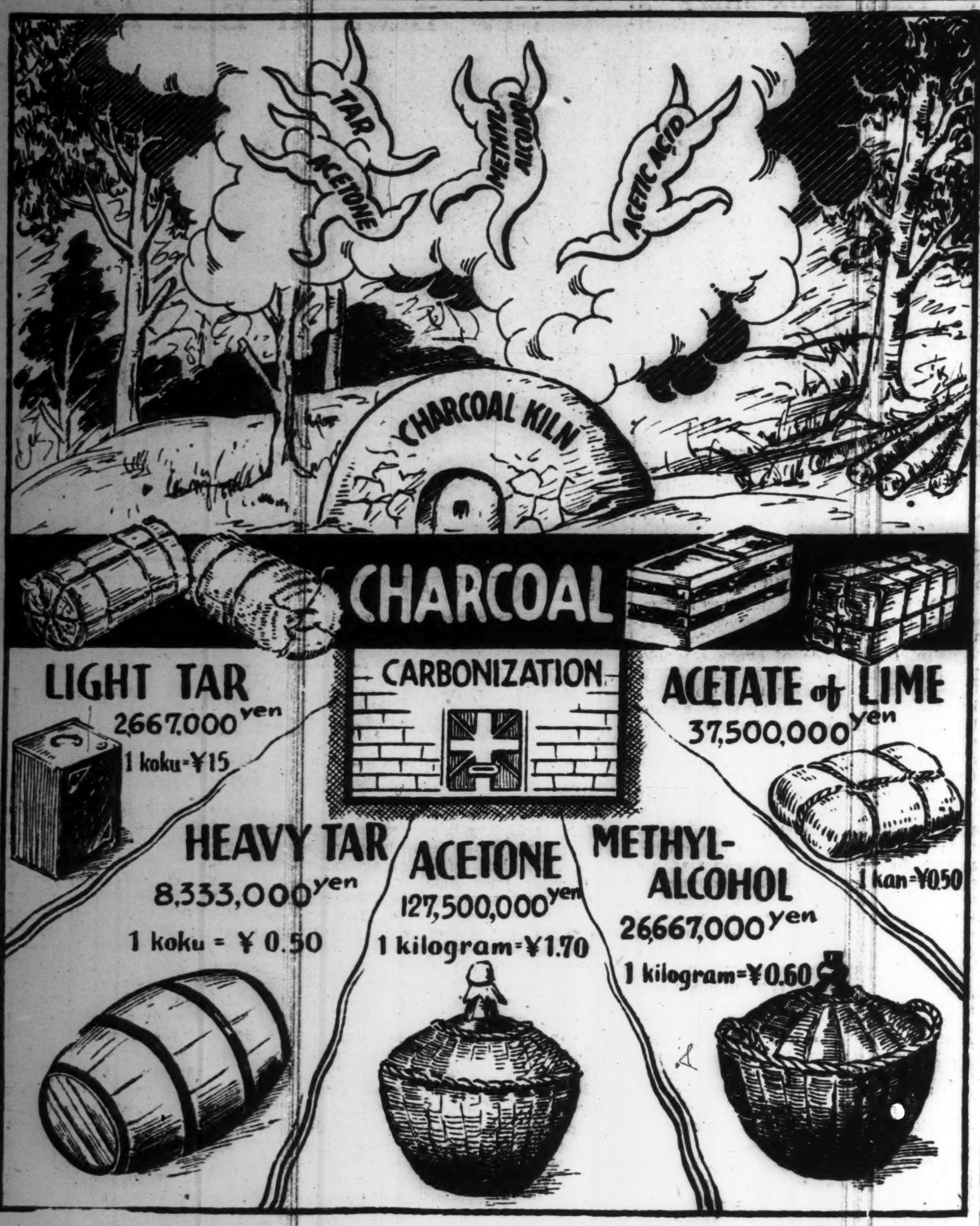
It has been officially announced by the United States Government that a ban will be placed on the export of silver to Europe, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm of May 7.

Sweden will in no way experience any handicap in her economical situation from the drastic step now taken by the United States inasmuch as silver exports to that country have been virtually in a state of suspension for some time past.

U.S. Lowers Tax Exemption

Secretary of U.S. Treasury Department Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Thursday introduced a bill for lowering tax exemptions for approval by the Annual Revenue Committee of the House of Representatives, discloses a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires of May 7. It is indicated by this move that the American Government intends to realize an additional income of $1,000,000,000, and that new taxes will be imposed on unmarried persons earning an annual income of $600 or more and on all married men earning an annual income of $1,200 or more each.

Properties of Smoke



During the process of manufacturing charcoal, more than ¥200,000,000 a year go to waste in the form of smoke. If this smoke could be utilized through some chemical process, ¥2,667,000 worth of light tar, ¥8,333,000 of heavy tar, ¥127,500,000 of acetone, ¥26,667,000 of methyl-alcohol and ¥37,500,000 of acetate of lime could be obtained. Japanese scientists, at present, are carrying on extensive investigations into the possible use of smoke.

ONE-FOURTH OF SHIPS IN WORLD SENT DOWN

Total Shipping Lost Since Outbreak of European War Totals 17,000,0000 Tons

Between a quarter and a fifth of world shipping has been sunk since the outbreak of the European war in 1939 up to the end of March this year, inclusive of 1,454 ships aggregating 6,118,941 tons whose names and origins have been identified, the Chugai reported this Thursday, according to Domei.

The journal stated that the total tonnage sunk since the European war started amounted to 17,000,000 tons against the total world shipping of 68,500,000 tons at the close of June, 1939.

The paper added that the lost tonnage also corresponds to a fifth of the total shipping of the world amounting to 75,000,000 tons inclusive of 6,000,000 tons estimated to have been built since June, 1939 up to March, this year.

17,000,000 Tons

The total tonnage of shipping lost up to the close of April this year is estimated to have well exceeded 17,000,000 tons, inclusive of 500,000 tons believed to have been sunk in the Indian Ocean as well as in European and American waters during the month of April, the journal added.

Details of the ships lost since June, 1939 up to March this year, were reported by the Chugai as follows:

World Shipping Lost Since June, 1939

Countries	Number	Tonnage (1,000 tons)
Britain	612	3,028
Germany	104	581
Norway	158	550
U.S.A.	59	368
Italy	51	335
France	58	300
Holland	64	290
Sweden	100	255
Greece	61	232
Denmark	55	124
Belgium	17	93
Finland	35	84
Panama	15	66
Jugoslavia	11	37
Poland	2	25
Brazil	4	22
Japan	3	21
Spain	7	20
Latvia	5	18
Rumania	4	16
Egypt	2	15
Portugal	4	11
Estonia	6	8
Turkey	3	7
Hungary	2	6
Uruguay	1	5
U.S.S.R.	3	4
Lithuania	3	4
Venezuela	2	3
Brazil	1	3
Chile	1	1
Iceland	1	1
Total	1,454	6,515

Note.—Table does not include ships which have been seized or detained.

Bill Clearings

May 9
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	170,404	164,135
Balance	13,315	14,747

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	133.3	+ .90
N.Y.K., new, short-term	88.7	— .50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.8	— .20
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.1	Same

IRON, STEEL ENTERPRISES ASSURED OF LABOR SUPPLY

Second Five-Year Productivity Boosting Scheme Now Being Formulated

The Planning Board is now checking the second five-year productivity boosting plan so as to put it in definite shape, according to the Yomiuri of May 8. The article in substance runs as follows:

"In the course of the directors' meeting held by the Iron and Steel Control Association on May 7, views were exchanged and discussions held as to a basic policy to be followed for the performance of the second five-year plan. The consensus of opinion at this meeting was that the production of iron and steel should form a pivotal item of the plan inasmuch as these materials are indispensable for the realization of a glorious conclusion of the current war and the formation of an economic structure on a sound basis in Greater Asia.

Mills in Full Swing

"In view, however, of the difficulty in obtaining enough materials and labor these days, it is impossible to expect an immediate and remarkable increase in production. It is advisable, therefore, to hasten the completion of the outstanding items of the first five-year plan and also to carry out the full-swing operation of the existing mills.

"The gist of the basic policy may be interpreted to the effect that the existing mills should be highly replenished and expanded in the course of two or three years by way of preparations for the materialization of the second five-year plan and that the machine industries and transportation facilities should be improved under the sponsorship of the Iron and Steel Control Association.

"Incidentally the directors discussed the following items:

(1) That the emigration to Japan proper of Chosenese laborers shall be encouraged and that they shall be properly trained in a school to be built under the joint auspices of the Government-General of Chosen and factories concerned in Japan.

(2) That senior Chosenese laborers shall receive training before their emigration to Japan proper in a training school to be built at Fusan, Chosen.

(3) That a labor mobilization committee shall be organized in each prefecture under the directions of the Welfare Ministry, whereby local town and village authorities shall render assistance for a large-scale increase of laborers so as to ensure enough labor for iron and steel production.

SHORT-TERM MARKET TO BE ON FIRM BASIS

Bill-Brokerage Control Bill Will Be Set Up Under Monetary Ordinance

As an endeavor to place the short-term money market on a more efficient basis, the Finance Ministry issued Friday instructions for the formation of a Bill-Brokerage Control Guild under the Monetary Control Organizations Ordinance and at the same time appointed members of the organizing committee. The projected agency will not belong to any one of the control bodies classified according to the kind of money business but will be placed under the direct supervision of the National Monetary Control Association.

A suitable candidate for the presidency of the Bill-Brokerage Control Guild will be selected by the organizing committee and then recommended to the Finance Minister. Members of the committee are Kaname Uyeda, president of Uyeda and Company, Kojuro Miwa, chairman of the board of directors of the Fujimoto Bill-Broker and Securities Company, and Sakeye Yanagida, chairman of the board of directors of the Yanagida Bill-Broker Company.

Qualified for Membership

The Finance Ministry appointed also Friday those who are qualified for membership in the projected control guilds. They are the Uyemura Bill-Broker, Okuyama Bill-Broker, Dai-Ichi Bill-Broker, Takemura Bill-Broker, Nikko Securities, Nomura Securities, Hayakawa Bill-Broker, Fujimoto Bill-Broker, Honjo Bill-Broker, Matsumoto Bill-Broker, Santomi Bill-Broker, Yanagida Bill-Broker and Yamane Bill-Broker companies as well as Uyeda and Company, Yasumasa and Company, and Yagi and Company.

It is reported in this connection that the Bill-Brokers Association, a spontaneous control organization of short-term money dealers, will be dissolved simultaneously with the establishment of the projected control guild. According to the Miyako, the Bill-Broking Control Association will, in accordance with Article 4 of the Monetary Control Organizations Ordinance, be invested with authority to control not only the call loan transactions but also dealings in securities.

Meanwhile the Miyako also reports that the Central Bank of Cooperative Societies has decided to extend financial aid to those smaller manufacturers and traders who may suffer loss owing to possible enemy air-raids. These relief funds will be given through provincial subsidiary organizations of the Central Union of Cooperative Societies.

TOKYO STOCK MART TAKES UPWARD TURN

Atmosphere on Exchange Bright Due to Report of Naval Successes

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement of the brilliant success in the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea and another communique regarding the fall of Lungling in Yunnan Province caused a noticeably rosy atmosphere on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Saturday. Munitions industrials, generally speaking, turned upward and the undertone of Miscellaneous was also firm.

Tokyo Steel Works, for example, hit a new high of ¥124.80 which shows a rise of ¥2.00 in comparison with the afternoon closing price of the previous day. An indication that the steel manufacturing company will boost its capital in the near future is understood to be most responsible for the upward swing of the ware.

Among other heavy industrials in the long-term market, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding stepped up ¥0.80, Uraga Dock ¥0.60, Hakodate Dock ¥0.60, Niigata Iron Works ¥0.40, Komatsu Iron Works ¥0.40, Mitsubishi Mining ¥0.60, Special Steel Tubing ¥1.10, Japan Electric Metallurgical ¥1.60, Japan High-Frequency ¥1.60 and Iriyama Coal ¥1.70.

In the Miscellaneous section, Ikegai Automobile was up ¥0.20, Furukawa Electric Industry ¥2.00, Japan Carbon ¥0.40, and Manchuria Tobacco ¥1.60.

Afternoon closing prices of key wares in the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥133.30, N.Y.K. ¥103.10, its new ¥88.70, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.00, its new ¥98.80 and Teikoku Rayon, new ¥90.60.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Clos.		June	July
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)			65.4	....
Do. new (25)	37.8	u .1	....	37.4
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.7	d .1	152.5	153.0
Do. new (25)	99.0	....	98.7	98.8
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	....	u .1	....	89.1
Tokyo Rayon (50)	41.3	u .4	....	41.2
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	73.9	....	73.1	....
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	....	....	63.6	63.7
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	104.1	u .2	104.3	104.5
Do. new (37½)	88.9	d .4	88.7	89.1
O. S. K. (50)	95.1	d .5	95.4	94.2
Do. new (37½)	94.2	....	94.4	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.1	u .8	81.9	82.8
Do. new (25)	54.4	u .4	....	54.1
Uraga Dock (50)	97.1	d .2	97.8	98.4
Hitachi Works (50)	74.7	d .2	....	75.5
Third Section				
S.M.R. (50)	....		....	75.5
Japan Fat (50)	68.5	u .2	66.7	67.5
Japan Soda (50)	37.0	d .6	37.7	38.2
Japan Carbon	....	u .4	87.5	88.6
Japan Piston Ring	78.4	d .1	79.0	78.5
Japan Automobile Ind.	74.1	d .5	74.4	75.4

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning.

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	133.0	133.4	132.3	133.3
N. Y. K., old	103.5	103.5	103.1	103.1
N. Y. K., new	88.6	88.7	88.0	88.7
Kanegafuchi Spin.	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0
Do. new	98.6	98.9	98.5	98.8
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.8	80.8	90.4	90.6
Osaka Stock, new	72.0	72.5	72.0	72.4
Japan Steel Tube	74.5	74.9	74.5	74.8
Japan Oil	77.4	77.8	77.2	77.5
S. M. Railway	71.2	71.5	71.3	71.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	108.4	108.4	108.4	108.4
Hitachi Works	74.7	75.0	74.9	74.9
Japan Mining	59.0	59.0	58.8	58.8
Manchurian Ind.	60.0	59.9	59.9	59.9

POOR QUALITY MANGANESE IN U.S. PROVING PROBLEM

Insufficient Materials for Wartime Requirements Headache For Washington Government

A Domei dispatch from Lisbon of May 7 reports that, according to information received there from New York, the United States is experiencing ever-increasing difficulty in obtaining materials for her wartime requirements, and that an acute shortage is now being felt in rubber, tin and particularly manganese.

The manganese mines in America are mostly of low-grade and the ore turned out in these mines is extremely poor in quality. To make the matter worse, these mines are sporadically located over the continent, and no paying business is feasible in this branch of mining industry. Thus it is that America has hitherto relied on foreign sources for this material, Domei reveals.

Not a little flurried by this adverse situation, the Washington Government ordered the Wartime Production Bureau to study counter-measures. The plan recently mapped out by the bureau and subsequently published by the Government discloses a schedule to boost the annual production of manganese to 600,000 tons. In view, however, of the poor-grade mines, it will require a considerable length of time to realize this plan, observes Domei.

Cannot Satisfy Needs

"Even if America succeeds in turning out considerable manganese in due course of time, it is out of the question to satisfy her actual demand which amounts to from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 tons a year. After all, she will be obliged to continue drawing large supplies of manganese from South Africa, British colonies in West Africa, Brazil and Cuba. These producing areas forming the source of supplies to Britain, however, it is impossible to expect a general increase in the volume of supplies to the Allies. Another trouble confronting America is the shortage of shipping bottoms for transportation of this material. Viewed from all angles, the manganese problem besetting the Washington Government will remain a hard nut to crack, concludes the Domei correspondent.

Program for Construction New Economy Discussed

Realization of the "Hakko Ichiu" the guiding principle of the founding of the Japanese Empire which aims at enabling all the nations in the world each to have its proper place, national defense economy, economic leadership of Japan, self-sufficiency of East Asia, close cooperation of all the peoples within the orbit, for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, reorientation of all industries within the domain for the highest utilization of all capital and natural resources for the peoples of Greater East Asia and reorganization of communications system are the seven keynotes of the Greater East Asia economy darn up by Hisatsune Sekomizu, chief of the First Section of the First Division of the Planning Board, in an article contributed to the April edition of the "Zaisei" or the Finance.

Declaring that the construction of a Greater East Asia economy is one of the most essential elements for the construction of a new order in East Asia, Hisatsune Sekomizu asserts in his article that the following seven fundamental principles should be firmly established for the construction of the Greater East Asia economy:—

All One Family

First, the foremost aim of the Greater East Asia economy should be to make it the driving force for the realization of "Hakko Ichiu" or universal brotherhood—the principle of the founding of the Empire of Japan, which is to organize all nations into one big family of nations for enabling them to have their proper places under the sun. In the halcyon days of liberalism and individualism the enriching of individual life was considered to be the sole object of economy, but in my opinion such is not the ultimate object of economy. We should clearly bear in mind that the fundamental conception of economy of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should be based upon the principle of the founding of the Empire of Japan, namely, universal brotherhood.

Secondly, in all essentials the Greater East Asia economy should be in the nature of national defense economy. National defense economy also stands in antithesis to individualistic economy. In a few words, it is an economy for the realization of perfection of national defense. It follows then that the economy of Greater East Asia should be such to allow Greater East Asia to maintain sufficient armament for the defense of the entire Greater East Asia and at the same time to enable Greater East Asia to maintain autarchy. In order to realize these two vital objects, production, distribution and consumption should be so regimented as to display the highest efficiency for the perfection of the defense of Greater East Asia. For this reason in the conduct of national economy in all the countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere it will be necessary to effect controlled economy for a reasonably long period.

Japanese Leadership

Thirdly, in the working of the Greater East Asia economy Japan should take the leadership. Inasmuch as Japan is leading the construction of a new order in East Asia, it is logical that Japan should assume economic leadership also, and no further elaboration is required on this point.

Fourthly, self-sustenance of Greater East Asia should be the iron rule of the Greater East Asia economy. The maintenance of autarchy tallies cheek by jowl with the contention that the Greater East Asia economy should be aimed at the defense of Greater East Asia as a whole. Considering the fact that economic power is the fountain of national defense power, the defense of the Greater East Asia cannot be perfected if its economy has to depend upon other countries or other spheres, especially so as the current war is most likely to be kept on for some time to come. Even after restoration of peace, we cannot be persuaded to think that liberal economy will be reinstated in its original form.

Autarchy Needed

Some people are wont to speak that the world economy at some future date will be divided into regional economy, such as East Asia, Europe and America. In such an eventuality, it is quite true that foreign trade between these economic spheres will be developed, for unless trade should be developed between them, the economy of each different sphere cannot be expected to function in all its fullness.

However, in view of the true essential character of national defense economy, the Greater East Asia economy shall be so constructed as to be able to maintain autarchy. From this viewpoint, it is a source of great pleasure to note that there are rich natural resources in Manchoukuo, China and the southern regions, which are necessary for the construction of national defense economy.

Fifthly, all the races within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere shall be given proper places under the sun, so that they can regiment their total strength for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The economic policies of Britain and the United States have been to exploit the natural resources of East Asia and to fatten themselves at the cost of the peoples of East Asia. This is fully testified to by the fact that especially in the southern regions only industries which are necessary for the enrichment of the living of the Britishers and Americans have been promoted to the exclusion of those industries which are vital to the living of the inhabitants of the southern regions. However, from now on this unfair state of affairs must be remedied completely, and all industries should be developed for the mutual prosperity and happiness of all the peoples living in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Industrial Reorganization

Sixthly, from the viewpoint of geo-politics, all the industrial, financial and commercial structures within the co-prosperity sphere should be so reconstructed as to enable all capital and natural resources within the orbit to be used in a comprehensive manner. It is quite true that there are rich natural resources in the southern regions, but most of them are still mere physical existence and are not economically regimented, while importance was attached to industries which are not necessary for the Greater East Asia economy. All these industries must be reorganized to answer the requirements of the Greater East Asia economy under Japan's leadership.

Seventhly, all the communications systems, including sea and land transportation should be reorganized on a wide field, because of the fact that the Greater East Asia economy comprises both continental and sea economy. And this is of vital importance from the viewpoint of the defense of Greater East Asia as a whole and for the industrial construction of Greater East Asia.

The Government is mapping out various concrete measures for the economic construction of Greater East Asia along the abovementioned seven basic principles.

Huge Responsibility

At present, Japan has a population of 100,000,000 while the total population which Japan is destined to lead comprises 700,000,000 and the who territory of Greater East Asia is several dozen times larger than that of Japan, and one can clearly see from this that a heavy responsibility is placed on the shoulders of the Japanese people for leading their kinsmen in the Chinese Continent and in the southern regions, but the numerical shortage of manpower can be made good by quality, and the quality of men, if delved into deeper, resolves to the question of education.

Technical education is necessary, but the most important of all is the firm establishment of the view of life held among the Japanese people, for once this viewpoint is inculcated, the economic reconstruction of Greater East Asia will be realized without let or hindrance.

What is then the true view of life of the Japanese people? It is the principle of the founding of the Empire of Japan—"Hakko Ichiu" or universal brotherhood—a spirit which reaches that pinnacle of human greatness which seeks glory in death for the sake of humanity.

Population of North China

The population of North China is 77,117,070, representing 26 per cent of the entire population of China. The two cities of Peking and Tientsin each possessing a population of more than 1,500,000, with Tsingtao (470,600), Tsinan (420,000), Paoting (300,000), and 16 other cities possessing a population of over 50,000 each account for about 15 per cent of the total North China population, the remaining 85 per cent dwelling in the agrarian districts.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1942

March Into Yunnan

With the lifting of the veil of military secrecy from the scene of Burma fighting, the strategic plan of the Japanese command on that front is revealed in all its magnitude of conception. It now transpires that the Japanese Forces which took possession of Mandalay on May 1 had entered the town of Lashio two days earlier or April 29. On May 3 the Japanese vanguard seized Bhamo, another important supply base for Chungking, and, thence proceeding into Yunnan Province, captured on May 5 the town of Lungling, 150 kilometers from the Burmese border.

The rapid pace at which the Japanese progress has been made may be seen from the distances actually covered by the present marches. The distance between Mandalay and Lashio is 250 kilometers, and that between Lashio and Bhamo 210 kilometers. The total distance from Mandalay to Lungling, Yunnan Province, is 520 kilometers. In four days the Japanese covered the distance between Lashio and Bhamo. The excellent supply route built between these points provided easy and fast traveling. The Japanese were able to progress more than 40 kilometers some days.

It is further revealed that the Japanese spearhead which penetrated into Lashio on April 29 took the Chungking forces completely by surprise. The Japanese had made a detour of more than 700 kilometers to spring a surprise on the Chungking army. They were so unprepared for this movement, it is told, that they had no time to set Lashio on fire before their retreat.

The enemy base at Bhamo was captured under similar conditions. The enormous quantities of war supplies taken there show under what sort of pressure the Chungking troops had to flee the place. They were given no time to resort to their customary trick of "land scorching."

The Chungking force that took the field in Burma represented what was supposed to be the best equipped and most modernized units under Chiang Kai-shek. The main force consisted of the 5th Army composed of the 200th, 96th and 22nd divisions, and the 6th Army of the 49th, 93rd, and 50th divisions. In addition, there were three army divisions, namely, the 28th, the 29th, and the 38th. The Anglo-Indian troops on the same front consisted of the 17th Indian division, the 1st Burmese division, the 7th mechanized brigade, national defense units, and American volunteers, their aggregate number being between 150,000 and 200,000. The greater portion of these forces have been disposed of by encirclement, flanking and other operations. What remains of the Anglo-Indian troops has degenerated into disintegrated units without command. What remains of the Chungking forces is retreating into Yunnan with the Japanese close upon their heels.

As a matter of fact the ease with which the Japanese Forces disposed of the Anglo-Indian and American volunteer divisions so disgusted the Chinese that they withdrew from Lashio, realizing the futility of defending Burma, and hoping now only to defend their own country. But even so, the Japanese Forces have already succeeded in pushing far into Yunnan Province.

The occupation by the Japanese Forces of Akyab, resulting in the total destruction of that British stronghold, has placed Burma under the complete and undisputed control of Japan. The rapidity with which our forces struck and annihilated their foes leaves an enviable record in the annals of military warfare, surmounting as they did, the tremendous natural difficulties in the form of high, rugged mountains.

The Burma campaign concluded its first stage with the capture of Rangoon March 8, and completed its second phase by the capture of Mandalay, Lashio and Bhamo. It has entered on its third stage which is evidently to develop in Yunnan and further in China.

The present development of the Yunnan front seems in line with the Japanese official statement made sometime ago that one of the main objectives of the War of Greater East Asia was the complete subjugation of Chungking resistance. The Japanese troops now are almost within sight of Yunnan-fu. The Chungking forces, already routed on the Burma front, would be quite unable to stem or check the incoming surge of Japanese arms. Their outlook is almost hopeless now that the 5th and 6th armies, the best that Chungking had always boasted of, were crushed and broken to pieces under the first test to which they had been put.

It is of interest to note that, according to a Domei report transmitted here from Lisbon, Reuter's correspondent in Chungking quotes its spokesman to the effect that Japan would launch a large scale attack on that city. This would commence, said the Chungking official, according to the same source, when Japanese aircraft have completely dealt with the air bases in the eastern area of China, the aim of such aerial operations being the prevention of these bases from falling into the hands of anti-Axis countries as bases for air raids on Japan.

It will be impossible to predict the further course that the present Japanese strategy will take. But it is important to note that the Burma route once of international fame as a supply channel for Chungking, as the Chungking spokesman admitted, is left in a tolerably good condition. It was too strongly built to be destroyed, he said. What once served as a route for military supplies for Chungking should prove as useful as a road for the Japanese march. Moreover, the enormous supplies captured at Lashio and Bhamo will no doubt facilitate the further movement of Japanese troops in the northern direction.

Apart from the strategic phase of the Yunnan campaign which has just commenced, the Japanese, by their advance to Lashio and Bhamo, have completely isolated Chungking from outside communications. Through their new position in the south, the Japanese will be able to intensify the pressure on the anti-Japanese fronts in China. Chungking, by its retreat from Burma, has drastically descended in the scale of military importance as a factor in the War of Greater East Asia.

Churchill's Appeal

Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Britain, has seen fit to appeal to his people to elect the Government candidate at a certain coming by-election. For the Independent candidate, he declares, is an advocate of separate peace with Japan.

What a damaging confession this is! It shows that the power of the present Government is so precarious that the Prime Minister himself has had to make a special appeal in connection with the by-election in a single district. It shows that there is a formidable movement for separate peace, so formidable that it could not be covered up, so formidable that the Prime Minister himself has had to intercede. It shows how aware the populace has become of the hopelessness of the prospects for a British victory. It shows the existence of some measure of intelligence in certain circles in England, evidenced by the desire to salvage what is yet possible to salvage instead of waiting until the complete collapse, although it is hardly to be expected that Churchill and the stubborn myopes of his ilk will listen to such reasonable counsel.

What a contrast to the political situation in Japan where a solidly united electorate has just elected a Diet which is straining at the leash to support the Government in its unalterable policy of pushing the war to its successful conclusion!

A Year Ago Today

May 10, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The Australian Prime Minister and Minister for Coordination of Defense, Robert Gordon Menzies, arrived in Washington to engage in a series of conferences with President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other officials of the Administration, presumably on problems in connection with defense of the Pacific. In a press interview at the Australian Legation in the capital, Mr. Menzies refused to comment on possible Anglo-American defensive arrangements in the Pacific area. Mr. Menzies said he did not know whether the new Japanese-Soviet pact created any threat to Australia, but he emphasized: "As far as Australia is concerned we are fully prepared to defend ourselves. We have a large and ever-increasing capacity to do it," he asserted. He said the question of defense cooperation in the Pacific and East Asia between the United States and the British Empire primarily involved the attitude and policy of the United States Government. Discussing the general war situation, Prime Minister Menzies expressed his confidence in an ultimate British victory. He qualified his conviction, however, by saying that this was dependent upon American aid while the time required to achieve the British victory also would depend upon the magnitude and extent of American assistance to London.

LIFE STORY OF OSHICHI IS NOW TOKYO LEGEND

Characteristic Honesty of Japanese Revealed in Narrative

Two hundred and thirty years ago lived a samurai, a foot soldier named Yamase Saburobei. He was a vassal of the Daimyo Mayeda, ancestor of the present distinguished head of the family, Marquis Mayeda.

Now a foot soldier (ashigaru) ranked as the lowest among the samurai class, and for an ashigaru to look for promotion was almost hopeless. After consultation with his wife, Saburobei asked to be released from his allegiance and started in business as a greengrocer in Oiwake-cho, Komagome, Hongo-ku. As Saburobei, a common enough name among samurai, seemed out of place in his new surroundings, he changed his name to Tarobei.

Because he was polite, the reputation of his shop soon spread. Wealth came rapidly to Tarobei. Though thankful and in a way contented, he lacked one essential to complete happiness—he had no child.

Baby-Daughter Born

One day they were advised by a friend to propitiate a certain deity, the friend giving many instances of answers to just such prayers of childless couples. Tarobei decided to act upon this friendly advice, and daily visited the local shrine of the deity. Ten months from the day when their first prayer was offered up, a baby-daughter was born and she was named Oshichi.

Not only had the yaoya and his wife been granted the boon they craved, but with the passing years it became clear that their daughter grew in beauty and gentleness. Her fame was established when she became known far and wide as Yaoya Oshichi—Oshichi of the Greengrocer.

Oshichi Meets Sahei

Toward the end of the year, marking Oshichi's fifteen years, a fire broke out in a nearby temple, and a high wind blowing, the fire spread beyond the temple precincts, and threatened the greater part of Hongo, much of which was in a few hours reduced to ashes.

Tarobei was making temporary arrangements, was about to build a hut for the protection of his family, when the chief priest of Enyoji kindly invited the greengrocer and his family to stay at the temple. Thankfully the invitation was accepted.

There lived in the temple as page, a student, Yamada Sahei by name, eighteen years of age, who was an attractive young man, of good character and accomplishments.

Not many hours had passed before Oshichi had seen the page with approving eye. The bud of maiden love burst into bloom in the heart of Oshichi. She tried to but could not forget Sahei.

Sahei had also looked with loving eyes on Oshichi. Reciprocal love had in fact burned in the hearts of both from their first meeting, and the love current had never ceased to flow.

Gloomy Life

In the meantime carpenters had been busy putting up a new house on the site of Tarobei's old home. Construction was finished and with many words of thanks, the greengrocer and his family left the temple and returned to their new house. It was not long before trade moved in the old channels.

But Oshichi was now the saddest girl in the world. Continually she brooded over the happy days spent at the temple, and yearned for reunion with Sahei.

Tarobei's shop was often visited by a young man named Kichisaburo who was a prodigal fellow who had been disinherited by his father. He was the first to suspect the relations existing between Oshichi and Sahei, and the discovery made him desperate, for he was also in love with Oshichi.

One afternoon, Kichisaburo, feigning indifference to the passion burning in him, approached Oshichi with his knowledge and having won her confidence with his seeming kindliness, offered to take a letter to Sahei for her.

Kichisaburo's rewards for this service of go-between were trinkets of gold and silver as well as clothing.

Treachery

One day, Oshichi, still unaware of the true character of Kichisaburo, unbosomed herself to him saying how much she wanted to see Sahei once more. The crafty young man advised her to set fire to her house. Her family would then again have to remove to Enjoji, and she could in this way see her lover.

Oshichi was shocked at first, but her love for Sahei was strong, and she finally fell a victim to the man's wicked wiles.

That day the wind blew fresh and strong, and with night it rose. Before daybreak, Oiwake-cho lay a smoldering black plain.

A suspicious-looking man, carrying a large bundle, was arrested on the edge of the fire area, as he was hastening away. He was suspected of being the incendiary. Kichisaburo was tortured although he professed his innocence, and in his pain alleged that the incendiary was none other than Oshichi Yaoya.

Men and women, the whole population, were surprised and horrified, and means of saving Oshichi would be concerted, but the law had to be enforced.

Even the thoughtful device of the officials proved ineffective. They tried to prove that she was not yet sixteen, for the criminal code could not be applied in such a case, but Oshichi's honesty could not be shaken. She told the truth about her age, and the authorities, unable to do any more, finally had to condemn her. Oshichi was burned at the stake with her awful accomplice, Kichisaburo, at Suzugamori, the famous, or infamous, execution ground in Tokugawa times.

The maiden's transparent honesty, which shone more brightly by comparison with the villainy of her accomplice endeared her to the people of Yedo.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Zeppelin

COUNT ZEPPELIN, THE MAN AND HIS WORK by Dr. Hugo Eckener. Translated by Leigh Farnell. Massie Publishing Co., Ltd., Zurich VIII. 275 pages. With 12 illustrations. 8.50 Francs Swiss.

The life-story of a great man, by his most illustrious follower, Dr. Hugo Eckener has striven to draw a portrait of the man, and in this book we can trace the development of a noble and lovable personality, together with the growth of a great idea.

The author brings out very clearly that the inventor of the airship was animated throughout his whole life by the one desire to be of some use in the world. The name of Count Zeppelin has become so completely associated with the idea of aeronautics that the "Graf Zeppelin," the ship which carried its creator's name across the world, is almost identical with the man himself: "Zeppelin" simply means airships.

Man of Faith

At most there still survives in foreign countries a faint memory that the triumph of the airship, the Zeppelin, in the face of every obstacle and persistent hostility, called for a man of exceptional faith and strength of will and character, a man arousing interest for his own sake. Such is the lot of many an inventor: the man is obliterated by his achievement.

The Count's struggles on behalf of his airship have been dealt with in numerous published works. Less familiar to the world are his life before the period of his discoveries, his youth and manhood, his preliminary training as soldier and diplomat. The present book aims more particularly at adding to the reader's knowledge of this period. Although it will appeal more directly to Germans, for whom it is intended, it will also, undoubtedly, be of interest to foreign readers. The rich life-story of the great man will be appreciated wherever men's hearts beat generously and the voice of true patriotism will find a sympathetic echo in all countries in which patriotism ranks among the highest virtues.

Born in Baden

Count Zeppelin was born at Constance, Baden, in 1838. Educated for the army, he served as a volunteer, in the Federal Army during the American Civil War and made his first balloon ascent in the New World. After his return to Germany, he participated in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. In 1891 he retired from the army with the rank of general and thenceforth devoted his energies to the study of aeronautics.

It is said that the suggestion or, at any rate, the encouragement to seek his mission in realizing his ideas of a dirigible with which he had long been playing, emanated from his wife and daughter. The motive force which spurred him was at first his general philanthropic and cultural ideals and only later, and then increasingly, his feelings and ambitions as a soldier and as a German.

In the spring of 1887, he submitted to the King a memorandum urging the necessity of dirigible balloons. He believed that dirigible airships would become a very important instrument in modern warfare and that Germany should therefore spare no effort to outstrip her neighbors in this direction. The unending series of explanations replies, appeals and entreaties which he addressed in the next few years to influential men in Germany, all contain the same cry: "Help me to build the airship!"

Not Trained Engineer

The fact that Count Zeppelin made a few technical mistakes in his work, is beside the point. He was not a trained engineer and gradually had to learn his subject. But his situation seemed often to be almost hopeless, for the special committee consisting of three professors and three officers of the air service considered the plan of Zeppelin laid before it "well worthy of notice and not quite impracticable," but the professors made many objections. It was a very critical time for the inventor, for if the Ministry of War, with the backing of expert opinion, refused to concern itself further with the problem of "rigid" airships, where was he to obtain funds for building or even for further study and experiment? No industrialist would provide a penny! But he was not to be beaten!

The accidents that occurred later may almost all be attributed to three causes: insufficient engine power, ignorance of meteorology and difficulties in maneuvering the airship on the ground particularly when entering and leaving the hangar. The Count and his staff to which belonged the author of the biography, devoted all their efforts to increasing the power of the machines.

Rigid vs. Non-Rigid

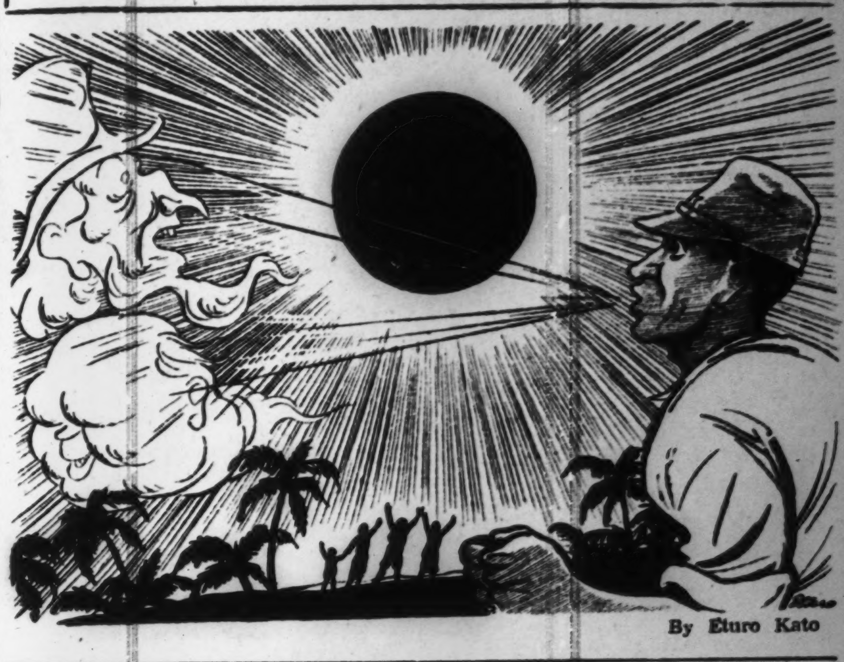
The adversaries of the rigid system, in Berlin, were at first incredulous. Differences of opinion between the supporters of the different systems for solving the problem of flight, had led at that time to some very heated exchanges. The feud between the "Rigids" and "Non-Rigids" was conducted with a fierceness before which the medieval antagonism of Guelph and Ghibelline pale into mere bickering!

Finally, the value of his airships was established and the astonishingly rapid progress in engine-building promised a rapid increase in their power. The really serious menace came later, from the airplanes. But that did not arrive until death had released the old veteran from his cares and exertions. He himself survived to see his airships grow during the First World War to gigantic machines. Even he, the optimistic visionary and builder, had scarcely dared to dream of this fulfilment of his work. . . .

Unhappily he could not live to see his airships, as they grew in size bridging the oceans.

Faithful to the traditional mission of Swiss publishers to further the mutual understanding of nations, the well-known publishing company in Zurich has again brought within reach of foreign readers a document of exceptional value. The work is a proof of the Swiss respect for the cultural achievements of other nations.

New Dawn in East Asia



By Eturo Kato

BRITISH WAR COSTS MOUNTING DAILY—HEAVY TAXES LEVIED

Shortage of Revenue in England at February Last Aggregated More Than £2,449,000,000

By AMAR LAHIRI

Locked in a two-pronged war, Britain is finding it exceedingly difficult to prosecute its military operations. The loss of economic bases in Greater East Asia and the dislocation of sea-lanes are heavily taxing its financial fabric. Neither the dominions, nor the colonies still under its control are in a position to give it substantial aids. Relying on American assistance, it is hoping to jointly pool the resources of the Democracies as a means to tide over the current financial distress. But the Roosevelt administration itself is in a sorry plight, being faced with wartime economic problems and scarcity of vital materials.

According to an American tabulation, the last World War on the basis of 1913 prices cost $80,680,000,000. However, certain financial circles are of the opinion that it would be reasonable to fix the war cost at $227,425,000,000 Quite apart from this controversial question, international big business seems to be in agreement with regard to British expenditure. To Britain the war cost $53,380,000,000, showing a daily expenditure of $33,000,000.

Cost $33,000,000 Daily

When the European war broke out in September 1939, Britain adopted necessary economic and financial measures to prosecute it to the finish, and during the first phase of the hostilities its daily expenditure mounted to $33,000,000. In 1940-41 its net economic outlay for war purposes came up to $17,000,000,000 which was $5,000,000,000 more than it spent during the most expensive year of the first World War, 1917, when the cost amounted to $12,000,000,000. This proves that Britain's military expenditure has already become unbalanced.

The whole British Empire is spending more today that it did during the second year of the last war. At that time the average combined expense of Canada and Newfoundland was $850,000,000. Today Canada is spending more than $1,500,000,000 a year. Australia which paid out $530,000,000 annually is now undergoing a yearly expense of about $1,250,000,000. Even New Zealand is now footing a war bill of $400,000,000 a year. If to these expenditures are added the recent appropriations of Australia and New Zealand to prosecute the war in the Pacific, the aggregate will certainly reach the neighborhood of $2,000,000,000 per annum.

The British budget for the current fiscal year totals £4,770,000,000, with revenue receipts estimated at £2,085,000,000, thus leaving a shortage of £2,685,000,000. To this should be included other supplementary appropriations which are needed for the maintenance of overseas forces in great many war sectors. The floatation of loans and war bonds which have been designed to absorb the purchasing power of the people are not proving adequately beneficial to the Exchequer. The initiation of the price-pegging system and the curtailment of the volume of rationed commodities are causing great hardships to the people.

Huge Deficit

In February last the shortage of revenue to cover expenditures stood at £2,449,000,000, while the total savings as at the following month came up to £1,642,200,000, covering only 66.5 per cent of the shortage of revenue. As the deficit has to be met by bond issues, it is natural to imagine that the general populace and merchants shall have to absorb them on a voluntary basis. Since the taxes have already increased to a staggering limit, imposition of additional high ceilings would sap the sustaining power of the people. Therefore, borrowing through loans shall have to be increased.

Soon after the start of the War of Greater East Asia, Britain was compelled to resort to fresh borrowing to meet the new exigencies. It calculated that it would be able to draw out substantial benefits from New Zealand, Australia and other Empire countries East of the Suez and from the Dutch East Indies. Nevertheless, a few days after the total collapse of Britain in Malaya, it was disclosed that the temporary borrowing of the London Government had reached the mark of £3,432,340,000 made up as follows: loans from the Bank of England £21,750,000; from the special accounts £215,400,000; from the issue of Treasury notes £2,517,690,000 and from bank deposits in the National Treasury £677,500,000. As against this in the first half of 1940 the temporary borrowing of the British Government amounted only to £1,806,000,000. This two-fold increase conclusively proved that British finance was threatened with a serious danger—an adverse trend which is still on the upgrade.

Taxation Upped

Recently to cope with increasing deficiency in Government income the rate of consumption taxes has been further advanced. Taxes on toilet articles and tobacco have been raised to 35 per cent, while a glass of beer can be had by paying 28 per cent as State revenue. The white-collared people have been extremely hard hit, since those receiving £2,000 a year are required to pay £750 to the Exchequer. Moreover, those who have annual incomes of £5,000 must hand over £2,530—more than half—to the Government to maintain the war structure.

It is obvious that the mounting war cost has brought about an economic cul-de-sac in Britain. Being deprived of the resources of Greater East Asia and the East Indies and being practically cut off from contacts with Australia and New Zealand, it is confronted with a financial crisis to replenish the war structure which is still not in a position to initiate military offensives against the Axis Powers. On top of this, activities of German submarines on the Atlantic are causing serious menace to British collaboration with the United States and Canada on the one hand and obtaining material necessities from South America on the other. The Italian operations in the Mediterranean Sector and the Italo-German hold over the Libyan front have halted the full utilization of the resources of West Asia and Egypt.

Big Dilemma

It appears that for the purpose of temporarily staving off the economic impasse, Britain shall have to look to South Africa to acquire essential materials. Now that the Indian Ocean route has been intercepted, it would not be possible for Britain to obtain substantial supplies from India. Furthermore, the attitude taken up by the Laval Government of France has created additional worries to formulate its defensive plans on the African front. The question of British aids to the Soviet Union should not be overlooked, especially when the eastern front has become the deciding factor of British fate in Europe.

All these complications are reacting badly on the economic fabric of Britain, with the result that the war cost is increasing without being covered by corresponding increases in national income. Hence, it is resorting to borrowing and levying higher taxes to meet the requirements of the war. Judging from Britain's economic position, this method seems to be highly artificial, and so it is heading toward a vicious inflation which will paralyze the flow of internal life, if left unchecked.

In the Periodicals

Japan Times Weekly & Trans-Pacific, Vol. XII, No. 1 dated May 7, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Abounding in illustrations, the Weekly is featured by the following articles in addition to the news stories: Great Victory Crowns Epochal 'War' Election, Premier Hails Election, Cultural Propaganda, The Yen-Baht Agreement, Togo Bares Axis Stand, Balik Papan Revives, British Criticism Rises, Torii—Symbol of Shinto Japan, 3-Month Internment at Surabaya Told, The Modern 'Momotaro,' Fall of Britain Predicted, Mr. Hori Says , Yasukuni Shrine Festival, Mysteries of Shansi, Industry Reorientation, and Road to Co-Prosperity.

Gaiko (Diplomacy); a publication issued three times a month, No. 519 dated May 1, 1942 (in Japanese) Publishers, the Gaiko Shimbun, Tokyo. The leading articles: Welcome of the Thai Special Goodwill Mission, Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact Unshakable, War and Secret Society, Japan's Angle of View, and Grasping the Mind of People of China and Manchoukuo, and Crime of Australia.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The Samurai Spirit

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

(Concluded from Yesterday)

Not only after this it became known that Inukai, who was apparently a widower and had been living with only one daughter, had left Sakai for whither nobody could tell.

"The poor fellow!" his erstwhile Go-friend sighed. Days went by till it was close upon the end of the year, and the great house, like all others, was subjected to the annual general cleaning, in preparation for the New Year. While men were dusting their master's room, turning all things inside out, so to speak, down from the lintel of the grooves from which the sliding doors had been removed, a yellow package, thick with dust fell, and it contained 50 Ryo in gold, the same money which was thought to have been lost when their master was playing Go with Inukai some months ago.

Master and banto put their heads together, pondering the mystery. One thing was certain: Inukai was not the thief. His whereabouts must be discovered at once, money returned and apology tendered. Every effort was made, no expense spared, but all was fruitless, not a clue found.

Five Years Passed by

Five years passed and the mysterious incident was all but forgotten, when a certain commercial traveler from Owari Province, visiting Sakai to purchase some cutlery goods from a wholesaler, happened to ask a clerk of that shop if a teacher of calligraphy, named Inukai, had ever lived in the city. "Yes, indeed," replied the clerk. "But the poor fellow had to quit because he had disgraced himself by committing a theft, and has never been heard of since."

The traveler said he had good reason to believe that the story was wrong, for he had it from his own daughter, that is, Eguchi—now a tayu (highranking courtezan) at Shimabara, whom he came to know while sojourning in Kyoto.

"She told me all about it," he went on. "Her father was suspected of theft and had to refund the money, and he begged his daughter to serve at Shimabara to raise the money. 'What a hard unjust world this is!' all her sympathizers are saying at Shimabara, and everyone there knows the story. Indeed misfortunes may spring upon us any moment when we least expect them or deserve them, you know."

The story found its way to the wealthy merchant's ears. Inquiry from the beautiful tayu at Shimabara elicited the necessary information: her father had become a tenant farmer at an obscure village called Kori-Mura where he was making a humble living with manual labor on the farm. To Kori-Mura the banto sped, and sure enough found Inukai's house—a miserable hovel. Knocking at its door, the visitor found it empty; the neighbors told him the old man was out on the hill or dale somewhere, not far off. So he walked about for a while looking for him till he saw an old man in shabby raiment, toiling hard with his hoe, and approaching, had no difficulty in identifying him as the ronin teacher of calligraphy of the other day. He stood dumbfounded for a moment at the dramatic change he beheld in the old Inukai.

Such Is Human Nature

The banto stated the nature of his mission which, he said, Inukai could easily guess. "If you had only told us," he wound up in a voice hoarse with emotion, "that you were innocent, all this tragedy and hardship might have been spared."

"You are wrong," Inukai said with gentle remonstrance. "A man's suspicion, where money is concerned, if once aroused, will never melt, however hard you try with mere words of mouth. It can be dispelled only by deed. At that time I stood suspected by yourself and your master, and knew no words of mine could impress you. I have no doubt that my innocence would be vindicated some day, and that you would regret, but at that moment I was helpless. Such, alas! is human nature and cannot be altered. So I did what you already know—I sold my only daughter ——" Then he raised his voice and spoke in fierce accents: "No, I receive no money of unrighteousness. Nor will I permit my daughter to be redeemed with money such as yours. Be gone!" The old man seized his hoe and resumed his labor. Inukai, as the story concludes in the "Umbyo Zasshi," from which this is translated, ended his solitary life peacefully as a tenant farmer in this far-off Kori-Mura.

Gems of Truth

Friendship with the evil is like the shadow in the morning, decreasing every hour; but friendship with the good is like the evening shadows, increasing till the sun of life sets.—Herder.

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To have freedom is only to have that which is absolutely necessary to enable us to be what we ought to be, and to possess what we ought to possess.—Rahel.

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No man is free who is not master of himself.—Epictetus.

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Whoever fails to turn aside the ills of life by prudent forethought, must submit to the course of destiny.—Schiller.

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Few things are brought to a successful issue by impetuous desire, but most by calm and prudent forethought.—Thucydides.

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The sin lessens in the guilty one's estimation, only as the guilt increases.—Schiller.